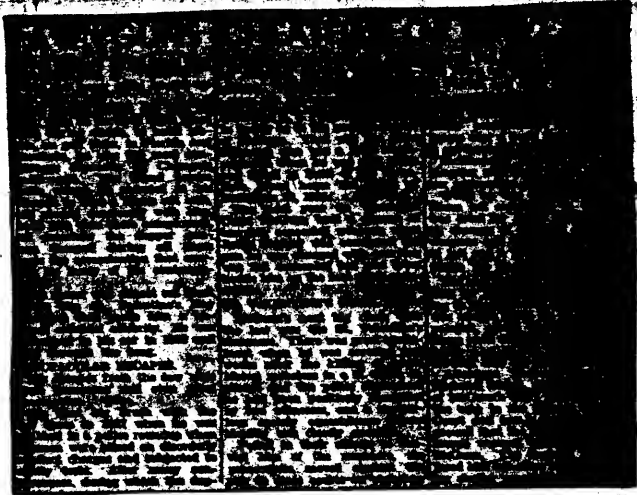


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THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

69-180-A

2-15-36

318

'MACHINE GUN' M'GURN SLAIN

CHICAGO HERALD & EXAMINER

59-180-A

Shot Down on Anniversary of Valentine Day Massacre; 20 in Club See 'Execution'

Bowlers in Panic; Clues Point to 'Friends' as Assassins

"Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, 38, dapper Capone gangster and Public Enemy No. 5, was shot and killed at 12:55 a. m. today in the Avenue Recreation Parlor on the second floor at 805 Milwaukee av.

He was shot from behind, police believe, by two "friends" with whom he was waiting to bowl, as three confederates, posing as "stickup men," plunged the place into confusion with a fusillade of shots.

7 Years Later

McGurn's death came exactly seven years after the St. Valentine's Day massacre, in which he was one of the chief suspects.

As a grim reminder of that massacre, only eight or ten

feet from McGurn's body was a plain white envelope, addressed to him, and bearing this strange "valentine":

"You've lost your job, you've lost your dough,

Your jewels and cars and handsome houses.

But things could still be worse, you know,

At least you haven't lost your trousers!"

Slaying Clues?

Four similar "valentines" had been left at the cigar counter in the alley by some mysterious person. And police sought to know if they had been left by McGurn's slayers—if, indeed, they were intended as a ghastly mockery of the victim.

The others were addressed to Doc Pecaro, Nick BeJohn, Skippy, and Jim Dyne. Police sought to learn who those men were.

From William Alosio, who has owned the Avenue Recreation Parlor, a bowling alley, for two years, police learned that McGurn and his "friends" came in about

Gang Guns Roar Again—

PANIC AT CLUB AFTER KILLING

**Crowd Rushes Out
Into Zero Cold as
Bullets Fly**

**VICTIM TRAILED
BY GUNMEN**

12:50 and asked for an alley. It was the first time, Alosio said, that McGurn had ever been there.

The parlor is a long rectangular room, with four alleys along the north side, and the benches for the players at the west wall. On the south side are several pool tables. A cigar counter is along the south wall, about forty feet from the west wall, and west of it is the entrance door.

20 See Slaying

There were about twenty persons in the parlor, and Alosio told McGurn he and his friends could have the north alley, No. 1, as soon as those playing on it had finished.

McGurn and his companions took off their coats, and sat down to wait. One of his companions wrote the three names on a sheet at the alley—a sheet which

had disappeared after the shooting.

Alosio was sitting on a chair near the cigar counter—with one shoe off. He had been injured in an auto accident, and his foot was still bandaged.

Suddenly three men walked in. They shouted:

"Stand where you are. This is a stickup."

Without waiting, they began to shoot. At the first shot, Alosio plunged beneath a pool table. But the three men, police learned, had stayed near the door, firing a fusillade of shots into the walls and ceiling.

Shot From Behind

They did not walk far into the room. But McGurn who, astounded at the shots, had whirled to face them, was shot from behind.

Two bullets had shattered the back of his head. McGurn fell on his back in front of the bench, at the head of the alley, blood streaming from his wounds.

Three shells from .45 caliber automatic pistols were found on the floor near the door, apparently fired by the "stickup men." No shells were found near McGurn's body, and police believe the two "friends" who slew him used revolvers.

At the county morgue a coro-



THE END OF A GANGSTER.
Jack McGurn's body as police found it.

International News photo by Herald and Examiner.

patrons who were in the place at the time—and for four "pin boys" who were watching McGurn just before the shooting and, presumably, saw exactly what happened.

So terrified were they that they fled with the others—not even waiting for their pay.

Alosio and Mascarella professed to be unable to give the names of the boys—or the names of any other patrons in the place.

Alosio, questioned at the West Chicago station by Deputy Coroner Victor Schlager and Capt. Martin Mullen, at first answered routine questions reluctantly, then took refuge in sullen silence, only breaking it to shout repeatedly that he be allowed to "see his lawyer."

Wakened by Shots

Mascarella was a little more willing to talk about the shooting—but not to give any real information. He said he had seen one of the "stick-up men," but insisted he didn't know him and wouldn't be able to identify him.

Later Mrs. William Alosio was seized at 2020 Pierce st. and held for questioning.

The inquest was set for 11 a. m. today at the county morgue. Meanwhile three men were taken into custody for questioning when they were seen entering a

restaurant at 807 Milwaukee st. immediately after the shooting.

They were Sam Alosio, 21, of 1141 W. Huron st., brother of William, and Charles Alazowka, 22, of 666 N. Curtis st., both said to have minor police records, and John Battaglia, 23, of 1154 W. Ohio st. None of the three bore a gun.

The police declared their confidence that the murder had been carefully planned, and that at least five men—the two "friends" and the three "bandits"—were included among the plotters.

Unravel Plot

The "friends," they believed, had been with McGurn for the entire evening, but were afraid to tackle him alone. McGurn was known as a "tough guy," one who was quick on the trigger and well able to defend himself.

The two, appointed as the actual killers, lured him to the bowling alley, police believed, at a carefully appointed time. But even there, with McGurn supposedly at ease and off guard, they depended on the confusion created by the "stickup" to cover their assault.

According to that theory, police said, the three "stickup men" were waiting for McGurn and the others to enter. They watched McGurn come to the trap and

gave him time to get settled before they entered.

They may have entered the parlor to do their part with extreme trepidation. They couldn't be sure that McGurn wouldn't draw a gun and open fire before the assassins could act.

But as McGurn whirled about at their fire, the "friends" poured bullets into his head. Those shots were fired at point-blank range. They couldn't miss—and McGurn, who was No. 5 on Chicago's first list of public enemies, died as the St. Valentine's Day victims died—shot from behind, without a chance.

M'GURN'S PATH TO TOP PAVED WITH BULLETS

Gangster Narrowly Escaped
Death Many Times; Survived
Terror Reign of Dry Era

Jack McGurn, product of "the Valley" on the lower West Side, once-time pugilist, graduated from the age of street fighting and the few years in the ring to the deadly warfare of gangdom in the middle of the prohibition era.

His "rise" to infamy as one of the most deadly machine gunners was accompanied always by the menace of death. Many times he narrowly escaped the vengeance that overtook him last night, fifteen years after he became aligned with the liquor gangs.

REAL NAME GEBARDI.

His real name was Gebardi. He took the name of McGurn for the prize ring. He was 38 years old.

He became aligned with the North Side gang in 1927. The gang had been headed first by Dean O'Banion and included Hymie Weiss and Vincent ("Schemer") Drucci—all shot to death during the years of battle with the Capone mob. Later George ("Bugs") Moran, still living, led the North Side crew.

But McGurn soon became involved in difficulties with the North Siders, and the immediate result was an effort to kill him. As he stood in a telephone booth in a smokeshop at 618 Rush st., two men entered the shop and fired on him with a machine gun and a pistol. He survived two wounds.

JOINS CAPONE.

His answer was to join the Capone gang as an active warrior in years of battle. And identification of him by witnesses to the beginning of the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929 indicated he took part in the most effective battle against his former allies.

After the murder charge for the massacre was quashed he became involved in lesser difficulties with the law when federal agents seized him and his "blonde sibi," Louise Polfe, June 25, 1929, on a Mann act charge resulting from their trip together to Florida.

ESCAPES BY MARRIAGE.

Though he was convicted and sentenced to two years in prison, he escaped the penalty by an appeal to the United States Supreme Court based on his marriage, meanwhile, to Miss Rolfe. He had been married previously to Mrs. Helen Gebardi, but was divorced. He had one child by that marriage.

After repeal of prohibition McGurn became a gentleman of leisure, playing golf in costly togs at fashionable courses in amateur tournaments. He bought the home in Oak Park, and engaged in various gambling enterprises.

Players in the Western Open tournament at Olympia Fields on August 27, 1933, were amazed to see police invade the course and seize a golfer about to tee off on the seventh tee. The golfer was McGurn, entered under the name of Gebardi. He was arrested on a vagrancy warrant.

Blond Alibi Hunted in Slaying



LOUISE ROLFE M'GURN
'Blond Alibi' in massacre.

Killed on Massacre Anniversary

Gangland vengeance caught up with Jack McGurn just seven years after the most infamous crime with which he was charged—the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929 in which seven of "Bugs" Moran's gang were slaughtered.

On February 14, 1929, the seven men were lured to a garage at 2122 N. Clark st. by a fake phone call.

At 11 a. m. an automobile resembling a police squad car halted in front of the garage. Another car pulled up at the rear. Two men in police uniform entered from the rear and four entered from Clark st.

The intruders produced machine guns from under their coats and lined the seven Moran gangsters against the wall, announcing it was a liquor raid, and pressed triggers, sending a deadly stream of bullets into the seven men, mowing them down into a lifeless bloody row of bodies.

Though Moran had not fallen into the death trap, the massacre virtually destroyed his gang, killing Pete Gusenberg, Frank Gusenberg, Al Weinschank, James Clark, John May, Adam Heyer and Dr. Reinhardt H. Schwimmer.

Three weeks later McGurn was seized by police in a downtown hotel and identified by two persons as having been seen to enter the garage. But his "blond alibi" pretty Louise Rolfe, said she and McGurn had been in the hotel at the time of the massacre, and McGurn was freed.

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The Chicago American

2-15-36

Mr. Nathan ☒
Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Baughman ☒
Chief Clerk ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Edwards ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Foxworth ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

CATs

69-130-A



Valentine Massacre Spotlighted McGurn

The most tangible lead came on ten days later when an automobile was found in a burn-out garage at 1723 N. Wood st. It was apparent an effort had been made to destroy the automobile. Police named Claude Delox, a Capone hoodlum, as the owner of the car.

Great excitement was occasioned by the arrest of McBurn February two weeks after the murder was found the machine gun had been living in the Stevens st. with a house called as Mr. J. Vincent D'Ona.

AND ALIBI ENTERS.

The face of reported possi-

The most generally accepted theory is that the head man to the execution of the seven Moran gangsters was Fred ("Killer") Burke, also a Capone ally, who is serving a life sentence to Michigan for the murder of a policeman at St. Joseph.

His first big brush with the law came in 1927 when he was grabbed in a police roundup when rumrunners were seized on disorderly conduct charges and subjected to sanity tests. After many confinements during which the dem-

He had been positively identified by two witnesses, one a mysterious society equestrienne whose identity was closely guarded.

Poiled in their efforts to convict him of the massacre, the prosecutors moved against the

McGuinn's court battles carried the case to the Illinois Supreme Court and won a reversal on the ground that the detectives had it search warrant when they seized McGuinn. The decision did not free him but other hoodlums fac-

gunmen were seized on disorderly conduct charges and subjected to sobriety tests. After many non-

WITS DRIVE IN ROUTE.
In the way to the station with Sgt. Donohue, her escort on her

STORY OF LAST HOURS.
Here, according to the police

Louise was taken to the station for questioning by Sergt. Donohue.

had come to a walk Thursday night. Yesterday morning he followed her to the Lyndall night club.

SWAYS IN WALK TO CAR.
Ironically, she revealed, Jack

livered suit was that of a 15-year-old daughter a dark-eyed auburn-haired beauty. But if it was the daughter had flown

At the way to the station with
gt. Donohue, her escort on her

Here, according to the police,

WAYS IN WALK TO CAR.

light. Yesterday morning he had
one to the funeral which fol-

auburn-haired beauty. But if it
was, the daughter had flown.

MATCH BLAST

Continued from Page 1
 COOK, 37-year-old, 5 ft. 10 in. tall, 160 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and dark tie, was seen running from the scene of the explosion. He was seen running from the scene of the explosion. He was seen running from the scene of the explosion.

TIME TO LEAVE
 All were taking to the streets. The men were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion.

They were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion.

They were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion.

They were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion.

FIRES GET OUT OF HAND

He added:
 "There are 11 girls and 9 men working in the plant."

"This morning a small fire started near the 'boiler' when some being made into book matches. Immediate alarm was taken to get out the blaze, but we felt no alarm, for fire is common."

"This fire, however, got out of hand, and we had to clear the place."

"Then there was a terrific explosion."

"We got the girls out and wrapped them in blankets. The second explosion was caused by flames which reached the elevator of petrol and some had hypodermics started in the room."

WALL, ROOF BLOWN OUT

The rear wall, roof and all the windows were blown out by the first blast.

Fifteen answering a 9-11 alarm sent in special alarms calling for all available equipment to combat the flames following the blast. Division Marshal Joseph Graham said damage would total nearly \$100,000.

Earlier more than fifty pieces of fire fighting apparatus had answered a 9-11 alarm at the Odman Manufacturing Company, 223-25 W. Kinzie st.

Flames which broke out in the basement of the five-story brick structure were quickly subdued when the basement was flooded with water. But the fire crept through the walls and broke out anew on the third and fourth floors of the building.

FIREMEN ESCAPE TRAP

A company of firemen were trapped on the roof of the burning building for a time but made their escape by crossing to a neighboring structure.

Damage in the plant, where tires, paper boxes, and other

Thirty firemen were seen running from the scene of the explosion. They were seen running from the scene of the explosion.



While a court battle for Margaret Mann, 34, known as the unwed mother of the slain Judge Denoff's chamberlain to see him twice, E. Mordeff of Wilmette retained.

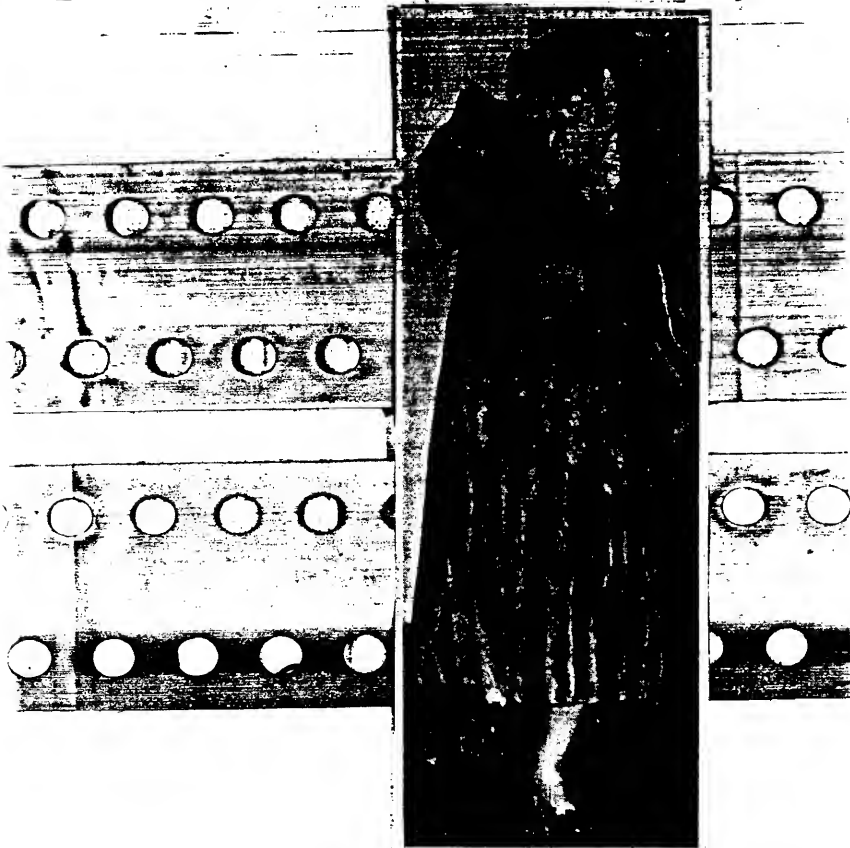
Arrested as Door Smasher.
 Matthew McInerney, 37, of 808 W. Thirty-second st. was arrested early today after he broke a glass door in a tavern at 1226 W. Madison st. Gust Trahanase, tavern owner, had ejected McInerney for creating a disturbance.

From Rogu

He started his criminal career. He was notorious as a Men who crossed his path dead— But the Chicago police bay.

Read "Out of the Rogu greatest detective stories, it told by Lieut. John Walsh

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Louise Rolfe McGurn covers tear-stained eyes as she is led into the Racine av. police station for questioning in the assassination of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn. (Chicago American-International News photo.) 2-15-36

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MACHINE GUN M'GURN SLAIN

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

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"Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, notorious gangster who once swaggered in the train of Al Capone, was shot to death by three assassins early this morning in a bowling alley at 405 Milwaukee avenue. A dozen persons saw him killed.

With two companions McGurn entered the place only a short time before he was slain. The trio removed their coats and were preparing to bowl on the second alley when there was a sudden loud outcry. It came from one of three men who had followed the old Capone lieutenant into the place and was standing behind him at the head of the alley.

"Everybody stand still," was the cry. "Move and you die."

Guns Blaze; McGurn Dies.

As the witnesses looked on, spell bound, shots cracked. Each of the three men, grouped in a little semi-circle about McGurn, participated in the firing. A bullet crashed into his head. Another plowed into his back.

As he fell, instantly dead, on the smooth wood of the alley the killers slowly backed toward the stairway (the alleys are on the second floor), dropped their weapons into their overcoat pockets, and fled to the street.

The spectators of the fast moving drama were themselves galvanized into action. They, too, fled to the street. When the police arrived only William Aloisio, 1121 West Huron street, proprietor of the place, which is known as the Avenue Recreation rooms, was left. He it was who told the story of the slaying.

McGurn was choosing a ball to bowl with. Aloisio said, "when they went up. They didn't know what they were doing. They didn't mind if it all happened as quickly. I can't remember much about it."

Yesterday with the discovery of the St. Valentine's day massacre, one of the most notorious crimes in American history. On Feb. 14, 1929, seven members of the north side gang headed by George (Rugs) Moran, an enemy of Capone in the booze and vice racket, were lined up against the wall of a garage at 2122 North Clark street and were all machine gunned to death.

Reminded of Massacre.

There were at times reports that McGurn was implicated in that shooting. Most investigators discredited this, however. That some one wished to remind McGurn of Valentine's day was proved by the discovery of a comic lithograph that was left with Aloisio for him some time yesterday. It depicted a couple in scanty clothing, with a little jingle under it which read:

"You've lost your job, you've lost your dough;

Things still could be worse, you know—

At least you haven't lost your trousers."

The slain man's overcoat and suit coat were found on a bench near the bowling alleys. They contained no

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

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'MACHINE GUN' JACK M'GURN SLAIN BOWLING

Trio Kill Ex-Capone Chief in Alley.

[Continued from first page.]

pistol. McGurn was neatly dressed in gray and wore gray spats. In his pockets were found \$3.85 and two tickets, unused, to the Bath-Burman night.

Card Gives Police a Clue.

Some importance was attached to a card bearing a telephone number, Delaware 3943, and the name "Henny." The police supposition was that this Henny might have been one of the men with McGurn when he went into the bowling alley, which he visited frequently.

It was the relief of the investigators, headed by Capt. Richard Barry, that the killers had accurate knowledge that McGurn would be in the bowling rooms, at about the time he arrived. Probably, it was said, they waited for him and climbed up the stairs to the second floor as soon as he and his friends had cleared the hallway.

It was even theorized that the men who went with him might have been

on the plot. To support this the police pointed out that all the bullets were directed at McGurn alone. His friends in all probability were armed and would have made a battle of it if they had wished to do so, in the opinion of Capt. Barry.

Captain Discerns Motive.

"But anything could have happened in this instance," he added. "McGurn had plenty of people with reason to bump him off. My guess is that he had stepped on somebody's toes in the alky racket or the gambling business, and recently. The gangs don't usually shoot to avenge something that happened years ago. They put enemies out of business for what they're doing now."

Three men, one of them a brother of Alonzo, were seized in front of the bowling place shortly after the shooting. All denied they knew anything of the slaying. Later the police discovered a man who admitted he was upstairs. He is Tony Muscarello, 2023 West Grand avenue. His statements cast little light on the mystery, however, as he asserted he was asleep when the shooting started.

The police set out on a search for the pin boys on duty on the theory that they were more likely than any one else to have been looking directly at McGurn as one of the bowlers.

Colorful Gangland Figure.

McGurn, whose real name was Vincent Gebardi, was one of the most colorful of all the figures in the gang

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world of the roaring prohibition days. A man of unflinching courage, he had a little more of the graces of polite society than most of his fellows. He was an athlete and under his real name competed in several golf tournaments, once even breaking into the western open.

His pseudonym was gained in the prize ring when he was a youth and his real one was soon forgotten in the underworld. He was the target of assassins' bullets several times and until today had the reputation, like Bugs Moran, of being a man with a charmed life.

Wounded in Hotel Shooting.

The first attempt on his life was made in March, 1926.

Two years later, on March 7, 1928, when he had already risen high in the Capone councils, McGurn and another man were shot in the smoke shop of the McCormick (now the Croydon) hotel at Rush and Ontario streets. Bullets struck McGurn in the chest and left arm, but he recovered quickly. The shooting was attributed to enemies of Capone.

A fusillade of shots was poured on him April 17, 1928, as he drove his automobile in Morgan street at Harrison street. That time he escaped unscathed and called up several of his friends to report his good fortune.

Seized with Machine Gun.

In the following month McGurn was arrested while carrying a machine gun in his automobile. He was freed on a technicality. A raid on his apartment in the Cuyon hotel at 4000 Washington boulevard at about the same time yielded shotguns and pistols.

"A man can keep arms at home," he told the police, with a smile. "I have to keep an arsenal to protect myself."

Following the St. Valentine day massacre, which "secret witnesses" were said to have laid at his door, McGurn and Louise Rolfe resided for several weeks in a loop hotel. He furnished an accounting of his movements on the day of the massacre and Louise supported his story so staunchly that she won herself the nickname of "Blonde Alibi."

She performed the same kindly office each time he was accused of crime and the police, tired of this, at last persuaded federal agents to arrest the couple as violators of the Mann act. The prosecution was based

on an allegation that they had traveled together to Florida.

In July of 1931 they were found guilty in the federal court. McGurn was sentenced to two years in prison and the girl to four months in jail.

Neither served any time behind bars, however, on this conviction. They went through a marriage ceremony while the case was being fought through in the United States Supreme court. Their appeal held that since the couple lived together in Chicago, their trip to the south was not for immoral purposes but was an incident to their usual course of life. The conviction was therefore reversed.

McGurns Move to Oak Park.

McGurn and his wife, shortly after the old boss gangster Capone went to prison for failing to pay his income tax, moved into a house at 1014 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park. He insisted that he was out of the racket and wished to live the life of an Oak Park gentleman.

It was in late August of 1933 while

playing in the women's sport tournament at Olympia Fields that McGurn discovered how difficult it was to be a golfer with his kind of reputation. He had shot the first six holes of this qualifying round in one under par, but on the seventh he became aware that policemen were waiting to arrest him. He blew up and took a sin at the eighth hole, another had one, and picked up the ball and quit.

Boys Into the 225 Club.

Early in 1934 McGurn became one of the proprietors of the 225 club, a night life and gambling resort at 225 East Superior street. The place caught fire soon afterward and the police declined to allow him to remodel and reopen.

Since then he had been interested in a number of undercover enterprises, including a tavern in Melrose Park that masked a gambling house. He had been keeping well out of police notice. A year ago he and his wife moved from 1014 to 1224 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

2-15-36

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FEB 18 1898



FEB 18 1898

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Aldrich
 Mr. Evans
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Foxworth
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Joseph
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Schilder
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Tracy
 Miss Gandy



67-176-A

311

Capone Gang Slain 1929 Valentine Day Massacre 'Avenged'

**"Machine Gun" Jack McGurn
Dies With Slugs in Back After
Bowling Alley Shooting**

CHICAGO — "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, ace trigger-man of Al Capone's old gang, was assassinated here today. He died with two "lead Valentines" in his back, by what police believed was retaliation for the atrocious St. Valentine's Day massacre of seven years ago.

A comic valentine was found near his body, and it was found hours from the scene, suggesting of the mad passion of crime. Morgan suggests, and police trailing for clues.

WIFE BREAKS DOWN

The wary McGurn apparently remained close to home until shortly before midnight, when with the companions he went to the bowling alley, thus spoiling the killers' hope of killing him on the anniversary.

Shortly after his body was found, police arrested his wife, the beautiful Louise Rolfe.

"My God, they had to kill my gangster's wife," cried when Sergt. Frank Dougherty took her home. "He's gone. Done."

the bowling alley when he killed entered.

"This is a sticking," the leader shouted.

RAW TRIGGER MAN

William Aloisio, the proprietor, doctored under a table. McGurn and two companions jumped from a bench. McGurn swung around with his back to the door just as three killers fired. Aloisio said he heard at least 15 shots from the killers' automatic revolvers. Two of them hit McGurn.

VALENTINE IS FOUND

Near the entrance to the bowling alley police found the comic valentine. It said:

"You've lost your job.

"You've lost your dough.

"Your jewels and cars and handsome houses.

"But things could still be worse, you know.

"You haven't lost your trousers."

Sergt. Kyran Phelan, who was cruising in a squad car nearby, reported he noticed three known hoodlums enter the restaurant below the place where the shooting occurred after McGurn was shot. The three were taken into custody for questioning. They are Charles Alazorka, 23, John Battaglia, 27, and Sam Albicio, 21.

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Baughman

Chief Clerk

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Egan

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Keith

Mr. Lester

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Schilder

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Gandy

66-134-17

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BEARD TWO STATE AL CAPONE AND

McGurn, Figure in 1929 St. Valentine Day Massacre, Shot in Bowling Alley

BULLETIN
CHICAGO, February 25 (AP).—Chief of Detectives John E. Sullivan said today he viewed the assassination of "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, once Al Capone's main adversary, as "the harbinger of a new ally war between Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis. hoodlums."

On the afternoon of Feb. 24, McGurn, "Machine-Gun Jack" McGurn, former Capone gangster, today received a comic valentine and two shots in the back of the head, killing him in much the same fashion as seven George "Bugs" Moran gangsters died seven years ago in the bloody St. Valentine day massacre, for which he was later indicted.

He "beat the rap" on the massacre charge by producing the now famous "blond alibi," who later became his wife. She testified that she and McGurn were in a hotel just south of the Loop.

The gangster's death came with the same dramatic suddenness as did the massacre of the Moran men. While McGurn and two unidentified companions sat in a second-floor bowling alley at 805 Milwaukee avenue, on the near Northwest Side, awaiting their turn, three men entered the place and ordered: "Stick 'em up! Stand where you are."

McGurn, his back to the men, stood erect. Without another word, the trio opened fire with .45-caliber pistols. One shot struck McGurn just behind the right ear and the other in the lower part of the neck.

The police called McGurn a cold-blooded gangster and the one of "Scarface

McGurn was known as Scarface because of the scar on his face. He was a well-known gangster in Chicago and was involved in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. He was shot and killed in a bowling alley on February 24, 1929.

The deliberate killing came just a few days later in the seventh anniversary of the massacre of which he was accused. The State quashed the indictment after its principal witness was slain.

As Capone's chief machine gunner in prohibition days, McGurn was reported to have amassed several hundred thousand dollars. His widow, during questioning, sobbed hysterically that the former Capone "big shot" had fallen into her circle and that they were "lovers."

"All he owed was a place at a book (a horse race betting establishment) at Melrose Park," she said.

The police said McGurn had been reduced to taking 50-cent bets in person.

Ironically, the gangster, who made his fortune from illicit alcohol, was shot down at the close of a "soft drink night" in the recreation parlors, where free non-intoxicating beverages were being served.

William Aiolo, who said he was the owner of the bowling alleys, told the police McGurn was a regular customer of the place and had entered 18 minutes before he was shot down.

He said the three men walked to within 15 or 25 feet of McGurn and fired several shots.

Trapped on the floor near the spot where McGurn fell, they found a comic valentine addressed to McGurn.

On the front of the valentine were the figures of a man and a woman in their underwear. In the background was the picture of a house marked "sold" and another sign reading "household goods for sale."

- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Keith
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schiller
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

44-180-A

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

McGurn, Capone Aid, Shot to Death

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP)—McGurn, gun, Jack McGurn, gangster, was shot and killed in a bowling alley at 800 Milwaukee avenue early today.

The victim was identified positively as McGurn by Sergt. Kyrone Shelan, of the detective bureau. The scene of the shooting was in the near northwest side.

McGurn was a suspect in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre in 1929. He met his death only a few minutes after the seventh anniversary of the slaying of the seven " Bugs" Moran gangsters in a Chicago garage.

McGurn was reputed to have been shot down while playing golf in a suburban course near Chicago. Also, in 1933, the former Capone gangster was sentenced to serve a six-month term in jail after his conviction for vagrancy.

McGurn, termed a "fashion plate" gunman because of his penchant for wearing expensive clothes was christened Vincent Gebhardt. It was under this name that he played in the Western Open Golf tournament in 1933, which he did not finish because of his arrest for assisting by federal agents.

69-180-A

334

Gangster McGurn Shot to Death

*Slain Exactly 7 Years
After St. Valentine's
Day Massacre*

CHICAGO, Feb. 18. (Saturday)
(U.S.).—"Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, dapper gangster and public enemy, was shot to death early today in the Avenue Recreation Club on the second floor on the North-west Side.

His death came exactly seven years after the notorious St. Valentine's day massacre in which he was one of the chief suspects.

More than two score patrons were in the "club," a bowling and billiard hall, when McGurn was shot down. A near panic followed and many raced into the street, without waiting for their coats.

Police who sped to the scene took into custody several persons who were still in the club when they arrived. They were seeking to learn the circumstances of the shooting.

The St. Valentine's Day murder in which seven members of the Moran gang were shot to death, came shortly after McGurn had a falling out with the North Side crowd.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan

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340

7 YEARS TODAY: ST. VALENTINE MASSACRE

City's Most Notorious
Gang Crime Still
Unpunished

Seven years ago today the underworld perpetrated its most gory crime—the unsolved St. Valentine's Day massacre of seven gangsters at 2122 N. Clark st.

It was on February 14, 1929, when all the world was supposed to be in love, that two men disguised in police uniform drove up to a garage, walked in nonchalantly and mowed down seven members of the George ("Bugs") Moran gang with a machine gun.

Falling before the spray of bullets were Peter Gusenberg, ex-convict; Frank, his brother; Adam Keyer, alias Arthur Hayes, ex-convict; James Clark, brother-in-law of Moran; John May, mechanic; Albert Weinschank and Dr. Reinhardt S. Schwimmer.

MULTITUDE OF MOTIVES.

Investigators advanced a multitude of motives for the merciless slayings. The massacre, they decided, could have been the climax of a booze gang war; it could have been retribution for Moran gang attempts to muscle in on a lucrative labor union, or it could have been the "extra-legal" settlement of a dispute between rival groups operating dog race tracks.

Scores of suspects were seized and questioned; many witnesses offered information; but no solution was forthcoming.

Investigators agreed on one point: Somewhere behind the scene was a "double-cross." **GANG CHIEF MENTIONED.**

Many big-time gangsters were mentioned in connection with the massacre. There was "Scarface" Al Capone, who was accused of hiring Fred ("Killer") Burke, now serving life in a Michigan prison for the slaying of a policeman, to protect his interests in a dog track at Joliet, Ill., and even because a Claude McKisson, Gar Winkler and Murray Humphreys "Machine Gun" Jack McGinnis was one of those first accused, but he produced pretty Louise Rolfe as his "blonde alibi." She insisted that Jack was with her in a hotel room at the time of the killings.

Down through the years other leads have led nowhere and today the perpetrators of the bloodiest episode of Chicago crime annals remain unknown.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
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Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

69-180-A-2-14-36

344

Austria to Deport Capone's Rich 'Pal'

Vienna, Austria—(P)—Alex Sycowski, the wealthy, mysterious prisoner shown to Vienna police as "King Tiger of the American underworld" will be a free man without a country in 12 more days.

At a new trial Friday Sycowski's sentence on a charge of traveling

with a falsified Canadian passport was reduced from seven to 18 months.

Sycowski is to be deported, but to what port remains unanswered. His funds still apparently are unlimited and he told police, along with tales of his friendship for Al Capone and the late Jack (Legs) Diamond, that he had several million dollars on deposit in an Amsterdam bank.

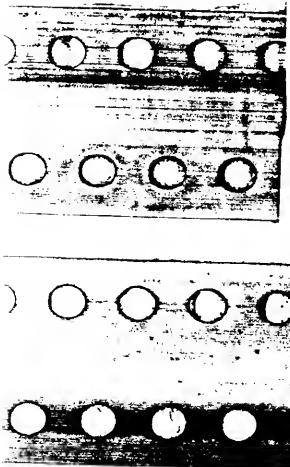
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Lester	
Miss Gandy	

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 14, 1936

89-180-A

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Boardman ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Alcatraz with Death in Prison



Death Foreseen

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—The death of Alcatraz prisoner Alvin Karpis was foreseen by the prison authorities, it was learned today. Karpis, who was shot to death by guards on the island, was known to be a dangerous man. The prison authorities had been warned of his plans to escape and had taken precautions to prevent it. Karpis was shot while attempting to flee the island. The prison authorities had been warned of his plans to escape and had taken precautions to prevent it. Karpis was shot while attempting to flee the island.

The 'Grease Ball'

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—Alvin Karpis was captured in the San Diego area after escaping from Alcatraz. He was captured by a group of men who were looking for him. Karpis was captured in the San Diego area after escaping from Alcatraz. He was captured by a group of men who were looking for him. Karpis was captured in the San Diego area after escaping from Alcatraz. He was captured by a group of men who were looking for him.

Don't Forget

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—The prison authorities are warning prisoners not to forget the rules. They are warning prisoners not to forget the rules. They are warning prisoners not to forget the rules. They are warning prisoners not to forget the rules. They are warning prisoners not to forget the rules.

Wears 'Armor'

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—Prisoners are wearing armor to protect themselves from attacks. They are wearing armor to protect themselves from attacks. They are wearing armor to protect themselves from attacks. They are wearing armor to protect themselves from attacks. They are wearing armor to protect themselves from attacks.

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AL CAPONE, THE 'GREASE BALL'

Flies Chicago South Coast of Prisoners

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—Al Capone, the 'Grease Ball', is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago. He is flying out of Chicago.

Send to Leavenworth

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—Al Capone is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth. He is being sent to Leavenworth.

Favor Curried

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—Al Capone is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities. He is being favored by the prison authorities.

No Damage Done

Alcatraz, Calif. (AP)—Al Capone is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage. He is causing no damage.

Transfer of Alcatraz

Doctor Is Confirmed

Transfer of Alcatraz action

AL CAPONE DEATH PLOT REVEALED

Marked by Friends of
Massacre Victims,
Says Report

The International News Service
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12—

Al Capone, one time No. 1 gangster of the United States, has been marked for death by fellow convicts on Alcatraz island.

Reports which have filtered through the strict censorship on the federal "Devil's Island" in the middle of San Francisco bay, state that Capone is daily in fear of being stabbed—that he wears several folds of canvas an inch thick wrapped around his body from his heart to stomach.

Warden James A. Johnston refused to affirm or deny the reports, assuming a non-committal attitude. It is his custom with reports concerning the life of the "bad men" on "the rock."

According to the reports, Capone is slurring referred to as "the grease ball."

Among the convicts on Alcatraz are friends of victims of the St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago in 1929 when seven "Bug" Moran gangsters were mowed down by machine gun bullets.

BANCY GRIEVANCE

They have attributed this assassination to Capone's henchmen and coupled with a recent grievance against Capone for his failure to provide money with which they hoped to buy a boat, in a fantastic plot to escape, they have plotted his death.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
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Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

WISCONSIN NEWS
FEBRUARY 12, 1936

64-180-A

Al Capone Dodging Death in Island

Former Gang Chief Wraps Himself in Canvas to Fo

More frantically than he ever dodged death when he was free and surrounded by his go-rilla bodyguards, Al Capone now is dodging death in Alcatraz, America's "Devil's Island." This was the information, related in the following exclusive article, which came through the rigid censorship of the prison in San Francisco Bay.

Universal Service

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Al Capone, once the bland and cocksure Chicago "king of crime," in Alcatraz Prison today is running a race with death—a race to complete his time on the island before fellow convicts carry out their threats to kill him.

The real story of Al Capone on Alcatraz Island, heretofore guarded by official silence and censorship, was obtained by Universal Service today.

Al Capone, in spite of official statements, is not "just another number" on Alcatraz. Prison guards are performing for him now a service amazingly similar to that of his paid bodyguards during his Chicago heyday.

LIFE IN DANGER

For the job of Warden James A. Johnston and other officials is not so much to keep Capone imprisoned on Alcatraz as it is to keep him alive! The Alcatraz informant wrote:

"If it were possible to get away with it, Capone would never leave here alive. Al will be fortunate if he is alive six months after leaving here."

"Capone was transferred from the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., to Alcatraz on August 19, 1934. He was not transferred because he was such a 'bad man,' but because he bribed the guards to bring him nearly anything he wanted."

"These men (at Alcatraz)



AL CAPONE SHOWING THE SCAR ON HIS CHEEK

know Capone. There are many men that had friends killed by Capone's gang.

"There are men here who are friends of men who were rubbed out in the St. Valentine Day massacre in Chicago (in 1929,

when seven "Bugs" Moran gangsters were killed).

"JED 'KILLER' BURKE"

"They feel sure that Capone directed that (the massacre). They know Capone hid 'killer'

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Prison
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prison.
"Dutch
Ludwig So
Lewia, a T
leader of the
Alcatraz) is
Capone's old
enemy. Du
Louie doesn't
forget; not
does he let
others forget."

Defensive measures of Cap in his race with death on Alcatraz, were described by the vict. He asked:

"Is Capone afraid to die?

CANVAS ON BODY

"Capone had canvas wrap around his body from his feet to his stomach. The seven wraps made a thickness of about one-half inch. That was keep anyone from stabbing him."

Capone on the federal "Devil's Island" is threatened by death not only because of gangland battles, but also as a result of prison feuds, the informant disclosed. He said:

"Capone was asked by men to furnish sufficient money to buy a boat for them so they could plan an escape. He would not do so and we understand I went to the deputy warden."

"That was the reason for the canvas and the reason he does not go into the yard with the other prisoners."

Capone was declared by the Alcatraz convict to have attempt to bribe two prison guards.

They rejected the offer. (Copyright, 1936, Universal Service, Inc.)

69-120-A

FEB 12 1936

AL CAPONE THREATENED WITH DEATH



AL CAPONE

Warden James A. Johnson refused to affirm or deny the reports, assuming a noncommittal attitude as is his custom with reports concerning the life of the convicts.

According to the reports, Capone is slurringly referred to as "grease ball."

Among the convicts are friends of victims of the St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago in 1929 when seven Bugs Moran gangsters were mowed down by machine guns.

They attribute the assassination to Capone's henchmen and, coupled with a recent grievance against Capone for his failure to provide money with which they hoped to buy a boat in a fantastic plot of escape they have plotted his death.

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Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Al Capone's Peril

Existence in the outside world, protected by alert well-paid gunmen, is one thing.

Inside stony Alcatraz Prison, all guns in the hands of guards, Al Capone finds life more complicated, surrounded, as he is, by desperadoes that are not his gunmen or killers.

After a prison mutiny, a hundred convicts were locked up in solitary confinement, on bread and water. Capone had refused to join the mutiny, knowing that men with bare hands could not break through twenty feet of solid stone and then swim across San Francisco Bay.

Now other and "tougher" convicts in Alcatraz, denounce Capone as a "rat" because he did not join the mutiny; his life may be in danger.

The mutineers cannot break out, but they can murder.

It may comfort Capone to know that in his refusal to join the mutiny he has good company—including George, alias "Machine Gun" Kelly, also Harvey Bailey and Albert Bates, associated with Kelly in kidnaping Charles F. Urschel, oil millionaire.

Al Capone, however, is usually able to take care of himself, outside of Federal courts.

According to legend, long ago, before the word "racketeer" had come into everyday use, Al Capone and another, both with black hair and dark complexions, went to a Brooklyn waterfront ball organized by hard-fisted, Irish longshoremen. Capone and his companion each escorted a fair-haired girl. One longshoreman remarked, unfortunately for him, "What are them greaseballs doing with white girls?"

Nobody knows just what happened, or how, but lights went out, and when they were turned on again, the gentleman who made the "greaseball" remark was dead.

There has never been any suspicion that Al Capone had anything to do with it, but some of those Alcatraz "insiders," using the unpleasant word "rat," might learn that picking on Capone is not safe.

Mr. Edwards
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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

69-180-A

SUSPECT CAPONE IN JAIL RIOT

Swind Dismayed in the Baby Hatch
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Sun
faced with sullen mutiny from sev-
eral hard-boiled prisoners, officials
of Alcatraz Prison yesterday
turned their investigation towards
the possibility that "Scarface Al"
Capone may have inspired the re-
volt of Jan. 20 with the idea of
deliberately double-crossing the
others in the hope he might be
transferred to some other less for-
midable institution for his own
safety.

It may be for this reason—the
fact that he had double-crossed
them—say certain officials, that
the erstwhile vice baron of Chi-
cago is accredited with "ratting,"
accompanied by threats against his
life.

Ever a master strategist, Ca-
pone is not considered by under-
world associates and fellow-prison-
ers to be above such a clever move
at their expense.

Meanwhile, the five alleged
ringleaders of the abortive revolt
are still reported in solitary con-
finement, although Warden James
A. Johnston declared that none
was in a dungeon or on a bread
and water diet.

The revolt, nurtured through
months of silent brooding within
the grim edifice in San Francisco
harbor, sprouted into mutiny after
the death of Jack Allen, a convict
known as a "work dodger." Allen
often pleaded illness as an excuse
to avoid toil in the laundry and
other prison shops.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Gandy.....

M'GURN'S AUTO FOUND; BUILDS NEW MYSTERY

Driver Flees; on Seat of Car
Is Newspaper Mentioning
Frank Nitti and Prignano

(Picture on Page 4.)

Forty-eight hours after "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn was shot and killed, his automobile, missing since his murder, was driven to 915 N. Ada st. last night and abandoned by a mysterious man, who fled in a second auto.

That act brought new mystery to police who have sought to pierce the wall of gangland silence and find a motive for the slaying. For, on the rear seat of the car, was found a newspaper dated December 30 and bearing the headline:

"Frank Nitti hunted in Prignano Slaying."

Police recalled that Frank ("The Enforcer") Nitti, once powerful lieutenant of Al Capone, and McGurn had been bitter enemies, and that McGurn and State Representative A. J. Prignano had been friendly.

POLICE GET A JOLT.

Police were astounded, that any one would dare to keep the car for two days while the entire city was combed for McGurn's slayers, and then boldly drive it to the spot at which it was left.

Investigators had been informed that McGurn and his two companions drove in the car to the Avenue Recreation Parlor, 805 Milwaukee av., in which he was slain at 12:55 a. m. Saturday. They believed that the slayers had used it to flee after the murder.

They assumed that whoever abandoned it would not have driven it far, and searched the immediate neighborhood in an effort to find where it was kept. Only one fingerprint was found on it, showing that great care had been used to avoid detection. **CAPONE COUNCIL TOLD.**

It was the second time that the name of Nitti had appeared in the investigation during the day. Police had been told earlier that McGurn, fearing a plot to kill him, had appealed to a council of the Capone gang in Miami for protection and had been denied aid. Included in that council, the police were told, were Nitti, Ralph Capone and Jake Guzik, only recently released from prison.

WIDOW THREATENED.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Louise Rolfe McGurn, his widow, was protected against reported threats against her life, apparently designed to keep her from "talking." Police doubted that McGurn had confided any secrets to her and regarded the threat as misdirected.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
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Mr. Tracy	
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Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	
Mr. C. E. Smith	
Mr. E. J. Connelley	
Mr. J. P. Connelley	
Mr. J. J. Connelley	
Mr. J. K. Connelley	
Mr. J. L. Connelley	
Mr. J. M. Connelley	
Mr. J. N. Connelley	
Mr. J. O. Connelley	
Mr. J. P. Connelley	
Mr. J. Q. Connelley	
Mr. J. R. Connelley	
Mr. J. S. Connelley	
Mr. J. T. Connelley	
Mr. J. U. Connelley	
Mr. J. V. Connelley	
Mr. J. W. Connelley	
Mr. J. X. Connelley	
Mr. J. Y. Connelley	
Mr. J. Z. Connelley	

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1351

POLICE STUDY FINGER PRINT FOUND ON DOOR

The automobile in which Machinegun Jack McGurn rode to his date with death was in the hands of baffled police today and a single finger print, found on the door, was being scrutinized by departmental experts.

The car so new it had only 1,000 miles on the speedometer, was left by two unidentified men in front of the Cushman Motor Delivery Co., 315 N. Ada st., shortly before midnight.

WATCHMAN FINDS CAR A William Schell, 25, 2022 W. 69th pl., watchman in the building, looked up from his book when he heard a door slam, saw a tall, gaunt figure dash across the street and climb into a large, black sedan which whirled away into the darkness.

The car, police said, was the one in which McGurn and two companions are believed to have driven to the Avenue Recreation Room, 801 Milwaukee ave., where the former machine gun terrorist of the Capone mob Friday night went to his ignominious death in a hail of lead.

In the car police found a bunch of keys, one of which is thought to be the key to a safety deposit vault. Also, they found a newspaper dated Dec. 30—the headline of which read: "Nitti Hunted in Prignano Killing."

BODY IN \$1,000 COFFIN

A lone finger print on the door of the car was photographed at the detective bureau and experts planned to compare it today with those of suspected persons.

Meanwhile, the bullet-ripped body of the once-tough hoodlum lay in the Rago undertaking rooms, 624 N. Western ave., while 150 persons filed by to view it as it lay in a \$1,000 copper coffin. It will be buried in Mount Carmel cemetery tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Missing, however, will be the flavor of the gangster funerals of old. There were no huge bundles of flowers, no piles of telegrams yesterday.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
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Mr. Gandy	

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AUTO OF M'GURN, SOUGHT SINCE KILLING, IS FOUND

Left in Street by Gang
Which Flees in Car.

The automobile of Machine Gun Jack McGurn, which had been sought by the police since the notorious gangster was slain early Saturday in a bowling alley at 805 Milwaukee avenue, was found early today in front of 315 North Ada street. It had been left there only a few minutes earlier.

Persons living in the neighborhood reported to the police that a man who stepped out of the car, a Ford, joined several others who were in a second automobile and rode away with them.

It was the belief of the police that the two men who entered the bowling alley with McGurn shortly before he was slain fled in this car. The identity of these men has not been made known. William Aloisi, owner of the alleys, and two of his employees—the only ones of 20 witnesses who saw McGurn slain available for questioning—have consistently maintained that they did not know them; nor McGurn, for that matter.

The car was clean and apparently had been kept in a garage. The police were of the opinion that whoever had it had decided to get rid of it as a measure of safety.

Orders Bowlers Questioned.

Capt. Martin E. Mullen Jr. ordered yesterday that all persons known as regular patrons of Aloisi's be questioned, and detectives of the Racing avenue station were busy searching for these bowlers.

There was no change in the police theory that McGurn was slain probably by a man whom he regarded as a friend. Only such a person, according to investigators, could have come up behind him when he was at play. Possibly, it was said, several men, including two who entered the bowling place with him, were in the murder plot. It was viewed as a "gang purge" to rid the Caponeites of a man who, at 32 years, had outlived his underworld usefulness.

Funeral Pomp to Be Missing.

The pomp and circumstance that marked the funerals of gangsters in the days when Al Capone was great will be missing tomorrow when McGurn's body is buried.

Indications were that only a fairly sized cortege would follow it from the Rago undertaking rooms at 624 North Western avenue, to the place of interment in Mount Carmel cemetery.

About 150 visitors called yesterday to view the body. Many of these were friends of the Gebardi family (McGurn was born Vincent Gebardi). There was a sprinkling of his one time friends in gangland, but it was reported that many others were conspicuously absent. There was no massing of floral tributes and no ahead of telegrams from other cities.

Instead of a \$15,000 silver coffin such as the one in which Dean O'Bannon was laid to his final rest eleven years ago, McGurn will have a modest one that cost something less than \$1,000. Police officials held that the lessened glory represented the fall in the status of gangsters.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
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Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

11-15-33
C-2-2

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

69-110-A

353

KEYS IN AUTO CLUE TO M'GURN KILLING

Car Found Abandoned 48
Hours After Shooting.
Widow Guarded.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Finding of "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn's automobile, 48 hours after the former "Scarface Al" Capone henchman was "rubbed out," gave the police their first tangible clue today in the hoodlum's crude assassination.

In the automobile, which was abandoned in an industrial section on the near North Side, were two keys, one which the police believed might fit a safe deposit box. They were on a ring with three automobile keys.

Reported threats against the life of the gangster's widow from an undisclosed source gave the police the additional task of guarding her.

Casket Costs \$1,000.

The body of McGurn reposed in a \$1,000 casket yesterday while detective squads sought a score of men in an effort to determine who killed him and why.

Louise Rolfe McGurn—the widow who shared and spent a generous portion of the millions earned by the old bootleg syndicate—arranged for simple funeral services tomorrow morning. None of the lavish trappings so long identified with gangland's formal farewells were in evidence. Curious crowds were conspicuously absent at the mortuary, where the scar-faced "big fellow's" favorite follower lay in death.

"Broke" at Time of Killing.

Investigators said he was "broke" when assassins cut him down in a cheap bowling alley early Saturday. They held the belief his reduced finances led to his slaying. They figured new leaders of the mob—McGurn's former friends—became annoyed by his attempts to join them in the operation of gambling, vice and illicit alcohol rackets and ordered his elimination.

Police squads renewed efforts to find the 17 witnesses who fled from the recreation rooms, the two men who bowed there with the victim and the three men who precipitated the gunfire by pretending to rob the place.

67-180-A

354

FLEES THREATS

*McGurn Widow
Goes Into Hiding*

SOBS
AT
PROBE



LOUISE MCGURN, WIDOWED BY GANGLAND
BULLETS

*Testified at Inquest Into Assassination of 'Machine Gun'
Jack*

Picture by International
News Photograph Service

✓
7
9-15
The Sun
L

355

6

'Blonde Alibi' Fears Death Mob; Killing Laid to Shylocks

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (US).—As the underworld waited tensely today to learn if the assassination of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn would touch off another of Chicago's deadly gang wars, threats against her life were mysteriously conveyed to McGurn's widow, his "blonde alibi" in the St. Valentine's Day massacre seven years ago.

Fearful the threats would be executed, perhaps by one of the same three men who shot McGurn to death in a bowling alley early yesterday, Mrs. McGurn went into hiding, taking with her a 12-year-old daughter by an earlier marriage.

How many secrets of the old Al Capone gang, of which he was "chief executioner," McGurn confided in his wife, authorities do not know. Nor do they know if his widow, the former Louise Rolfe, is aware of the identity of enemies who might have put him "on the spot" as he was about to engage in a bowling game with two "friends" yesterday.

Under Police Protection

But on the possibility she may be able to furnish a lead to the assassins, police took immediate steps to protect her.

Threats that she might meet the same fate as her killer husband were taken by investigators to indicate those responsible for the assassination were considering the same possibility—that the blonde Louise might "talk."

Tonight the police were without a hopeful clue. They were as much in the dark as to the identity of the killers as they were as to the motive for the crime.

Police today said McGurn had been in frantic fear of death for some weeks and had been told the protection of the remnants of

the old Capone gang had been withdrawn from him.

Pleaded for His Life

Detectives heard in "grapevine" reports that McGurn literally pleaded for his life at a recent meeting of several of Capone's high-ranking hoodlum-racketeers in Miami, Fla. The answer was: Thumbs down.

As the police got the story, McGurn, who handled a golf stick as adroitly as he did a machine gun, went to Miami not only to indulge in his favorite game, but to see Frank Nitti, "enforcer" in the Capone mob.

Instead of seeing Nitti alone however, McGurn was brought before a "committee" which displayed none of the genial camaraderie which had marked their relations in the rum-running prohibition days.

Al's Brother at Talk

From that date McGurn lived in constant fear of death.

Among members of the "committee," it was said, were Jake Guzik, formerly high in the councils of the Capone syndicate and now just out of prison; Ralph Capone, Al's singing brother; Willie Heeney, a "utility man" in the syndicate, and Charles "Lucky" Luciano, czar of the Unione Siciliana.

They were there for business, and McGurn was not welcome. One reason was that among his former friends he was regarded as having lost most of his usefulness—this in spite of the fact that he is credited with machine-running the seven "Bugs" Moran gangsters to death seven years ago and as effectively "rubbing out" many other Capone rivals.

Plan Loan Shark Ring

The business before the committee, the police say, was formation of a Chicago branch of the Big Joan shark racket which already had proved highly profitable in New York.

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ONE LONE CLUE IN M'GURN CASE A FINGERPRINT

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (I.N.S.)—A lone fingerprint, found on the abandoned automobile of "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, was the only definite clue to his assassination in police possession today.

Police admitted as much as they revealed the automobile of the one-time chief executioner for Al Capone was recovered last evening after being abandoned on a Northside residential street.

Witnesses told police the automobile was parked by a lone man who fled in a second car.

Car Kept Two Days

Police marveled at the audacity of the man or men who had kept the car for two days while the city was being combed for clues to the murder of the golfing machine-gunner.

McGurn had driven the automobile to the Northwest Side bowling alley where he was slain by three men early Saturday.

Adding to the mystery of the slaying was the discovery in the automobile of a newspaper dated December 30, and bearing the headline:

"Frank Nitti hunted in Prignano slaying."

Police recalled that Frank, "The Enforcer" Nitti, once a powerful Capone chieftain, and McGurn were bitter enemies, while McGurn and Prignano had been friendly.

Hiding Place Sought

Assuming that whoever abandoned the automobile would not have dared drive it far, police began a systematic search of the immediate neighborhood where it was found in an effort to discover where it had been hidden.

McGurn's "blonde alibi," under police guard following mysterious threats on her life, prepared to bury him tomorrow without the ostentation formerly accorded public enemies, while police and the underworld waited tensely today for reprisals.

Police investigation today centered on the roundup of some 20 bowlers who witnessed the slaying.

357

PROSTITUTION AND DANCE HALLS—\$100,000 A YEAR

CABARETS AND CLUBS (\$25,000,000 A YEAR)

BARBERS (\$10,000,000 A YEAR)

RECEIPTS FROM A YEAR

Samuel A. L. (see Board of Directors)

Edward J. O'Hara (see Board of Directors)

George "Red" Burke (husband and racketeer)

Johnny Fallon (see Board of Directors)

Harry Gutzik (white slaver and procurer)

Tony "Mops" Volpe (see Board of Directors)

William "Three-Fingered Jack" White

Joseph Fusco (see Board of Directors)

Jack Heinen (owner of Paddock inn)

Ralph Capone (see board of directors)

"Big Dave" Earsman and their gangs of teamsters' union racketeers

Francesco Uele (Frank Y. rum-running manager c New York to Chicago truck men)

Frank "West Side Frankie" Pope (brothel and gambling house owner)

Lawrence "Dago" Men-gano

James "Fur" Sammons (formerly with west side O'Donnell gang)

Claude Maddox (Johnny T head of "Circus" West North avenue and beer outfit), and J

Hymie "Loud Mouth" Levine

Jimmy Mondie (Cicero divekeeper)

"Bilgyoat" Teglio (plumbers' union racketeer)

Murray Humphreys (milk drivers' union racketeer)

"Mike de Pike" Heitler

Fred Ries

Mike Corroso (street sweepers' union racketeer)

Sam "Little New York" pagne (booze hustler a man)

Joe "Poppi Genaro" Annereno (pandar)

Al Lambert

William Clifford "Golf Bag Sam" Hunt

Frank Diamond (head manager of still er-in-law of Capone guard)

Ralph Gillette

Frank Sullivan

Johnny Began and others

Tony Lombardo (see Board of Directors)

Jake Adler

Assistant managers, croupiers, head waiters, waiters, chefs, pantry-men, trainers, stable boys, veterinarians, dancers, singers, watchers, bouncers, etc.

Mike Corroso (street sweepers' union racketeer)

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

Marcus "Stuffy" Looney (vicemonger)

Jack Gutzik (see Board of Directors)

William Clifford "Golf Bag Sam" Hunt

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

Rocco Fanelli (procurer)

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

William Clifford "Golf Bag Sam" Hunt

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

Prostitutes, panders, dancers, singers, managers, watchers, bouncers, etc.

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

William Clifford "Golf Bag Sam" Hunt

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

Prostitutes, panders, dancers, singers, managers, watchers, bouncers, etc.

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Prostitutes, panders, dancers, singers, managers, watchers, bouncers, etc.

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

William Clifford "Golf Bag Sam" Hunt

Jack Zuta (brothel keeper, stool pigeon, treacherous adviser to north side gangs)

This chart represents the Capone organization and its principal connections (many of them temporary) during its heyday: from Senior Portner Torrio's retirement early in 1925 until relentless publicity broke it up in 1931. It is as accurate as all available information from police and other investigators can make it.

THESE MEN ARE MOSTLY GUNMEN, BUT MANY WERE IN THE BOOTLEG LIQUOR BUSINESS

Tony Accardo—James Adduci (William Pion) Sylvester Agoglia Samuel Alex Mike Allegretto Johnny "Canaro" Annereno August "Canaro" Annereno Theodore "The Greek" Anton Tony Arasso John Armondo Dominick Ballo Louis Berto (Valerie) Bobby Barton (Gutzik's chauffeur) Rocco Belcastro Frank Biaga (Perry) (bodyguard) Willie Bioff (Henry Martin)

Dominick Brancato Ralph Buglio P. C. "Denver Blackie" Burcher Fred Burke (killer from St. Louis) Mike Butero John Capone (Arthur Colby) Matthew Cappalaro Charlie Carr Santo Cellabron Louis Clementi William Clifford Charlie Costello Michael Costello Samuel Costello Tony Curingione (Tom Ross) Phil D'Andrea (bodyguard)

Rocco DeGrazio (driver) Nick DeGrazio Tony DeGrazio Robert DeGrazio Bert Dalany Frank Derrico Rocco Fachetti (Fischetti) Rocco Fanelli Fred Farley Carl Fontana Ernest Fontane James Forsyth (Fawcett) "Big Earl" Fraher Joseph Glimco ("Little Tim Murphy") Joe Guinza (Juno) Sam Gutzik

Jack Heinen Murray Humphreys "Golf Bag Sam" Hunt Nick Juffie Marty Kane Julian "Potatoes" Kaufman Tom Karwin Henry Kimmel Philip Kimmel Lipschultz (garage owner) Frank Mangano Sam Marcus (bodyguard) Bill Marshall Louis Marzasse (Steve Schiavo) Robert McCullough

GUNMEN, BODYGUARDS, SPIES, WIRE TAPPERS, COLLEC- TORS, WATCHMEN, ETC.

Frank Rao
(see Board of Directors)

Frank Nitti (Nitto)
(see Board of Directors)

Tony "Mops" Volpe
(see Board of Directors)

Albert Anselmi
(a "torpedo," ace killer)

John Scalise
(another "torpedo," Anselmi's
partner)

"Machine Gun Jack" McGurn
(Demore) (Vincent Gabherdi)
(bodyguard and No. 1 machine
gunner)

Willie Heeney
(bodyguard and machine gunner)

Charlie Fachetti (Fischetti)
(cousin of Capone, bodyguard,
killer)

Tony "The Chevalier" Spano (Jos-
eph Nerone)
(bodyguard and killer)

"Lefty Louie" Campagna
(bodyguard)

James "Bomber" Belcastro
(expert bomb tosser)

Lawrence "Dago" Mengeno
(west side leader and brains of a
kidnaping gang)

Joe Morici (Morelli) (Ferraro)
(Lombardo's bodyguard)

LEGAL ADVISERS

Defenders of Al Capone:
Thomas D. Nash
Michael Ahern

Albert Fink
Capt. William Waugh
Benj. P. Epstein
Joseph Lustfield
Lawrence P. Mettingly
In Miami
J. Fritz Gordon
Vincent C. Giblin

Defenders of "Mops" Volpe:
John Elliott Byrne
Frank R. Reid (former con-
gressmen from Aurora)

Defenders of Ralph Capone:
Tyrrell A. Richardson
Dennis M. Kelleher
George N. Murdock

Defenders of Al Capone and
Frank Rao in Philadelphia:
Bernard L. Lemisch
Cornelius Hegarty Jr.

Defenders of James Balcastro:
Elliodor M. Libonati
Albert Filatti

Defenders of Jack McGurn:
Benjamin Feldman
Harry F. Hamlin

Defenders of Rocco Fanelli:
Benedict J. Short
George H. Guenther
Roland V. Libonati

Defender of Frank Diamond:
John F. Ceshen

POLITICAL CONTACTS

Numerous political con-
tacts were essential to the
protection of Capone's
vast syndicate with its
elaborate breweries, distil-
leries, its transportation
systems, its well advertised
houses of vice and gam-
bling, its squads of murder-
ers and racketeers. These
political contacts reached
into the congress of the
United States and included
members of the Illinois
state legislature (such as
State Senator Daniel A.
Serritella, former city sealer
of Chicago), members of
the Chicago city council,
ward committeemen, party
leaders in both city and
state machines, lesser fig-
ures such as town mayors,
councilmen, policemen, and
in some cases penetrating
even to the benches of mu-
nicipal and state courts.

AMBLING, AND LABOR RACKETS AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS WITH AL CAPONE:

J. Nash
ry (former Al-
1220 (Nuccio)
5 (Nuccio)
[bodyguard]
ary
mbo (Parillo)

Nick Sorella (bodyguard)
Mike Spranzo (Kelly) and his brother
Pollock Stanley
Thomas Sullivan (Tom Cullen)
Clement Tatton
Maxine Williams
Gus Winkler (bodyguard)
Freddy "The Cowboy" ...
(bodyguard)

Angelo Genna and gang, including
Tony Genna
James Genna
Mike Genna
Sam Genna
Pete Genna

Tony D'Andrea
Sam "Samoos" Amatune
Joseph LaCava
and many others
Edward "Spike" O'Donnell & gang
Charles O'Donnell
Steve O'Donnell
Tom O'Donnell
Walter O'Donnell
Jerry O'Connor
George Meagher
George "Spot" Bucher
and many others
William "Klondike" O'Donnell &
gang (at times)

Bernard O'Donnell
Miles O'Donnell
James Doherty
James Duffy
Eddie Tancil
Joseph "Hundinger" Corrigan
and many others

Ralph Sheldon (who later took \$200-
000 and declared his independ-
ence of Capone) and gang
Denny Stanton
Michael "Bubs" Quinlan
Hugh "Stubby" McGovern
Mike McGovern
and others

"Big Boy" Quirk
1951

1953

36

Graphic Section

Chicago Sun

WORLD'S GREAT

FEBRUARY



Prohibition to Blame for Al's Rise

"Al Capone is the most notorious gangster in the country. By common repute and common police knowledge he has been the head of a murderous gang living by defiance of federal law."—From an editorial in The Tribune, May 20, 1929.

"End the Reign of Gangdom."—From The Tribune's platform for Chicago 1931.

"Effectual resistance to organized crime is and must be impossible without publicity, persistent, 'sensational' publicity. . . . Crime is not encouraged by publicity. It works when it can in the dark."—From an editorial in The Tribune, Dec. 20, 1931.

"Al Capone is under sentence of eleven years imposed by a federal court in Chicago, because the Chicago newspapers for three years have not only played up but have exploited Capone systematically and with the definite object of suppressing him."—Thomas L. Rice, noted criminologist.

By GUY MURCHIE JR.

PERSISTENT, 'sensational' publicity, therefore, suppressed Al Capone, just as it did the Everleigh sisters, the labor racketeers, the kidnapers, and the Dillingers.

It was the uncompromising crusade of publicity that accused the

PERSONAL ATTENDANTS

Valets Chefs
Chauffeurs Trainers
Waiters Barbers
Secretaries Doctors
etc.

ALPHONSE CAPONE PRESIDENT OF

Known as "Snorky", "The Big 'Scarface Al'". He personally and lawyer contacts, and pt details of the syndicate's affairs. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. His net annual income once 1

BOARD OF

FRANK REO (alias Kline), CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SYNDICATE. Gunman and bodyguard, who became the big boss after Capone was imprisoned.

JACK GUZIK, BUSINESS MANAGER AND CHIEF STATISTICIAN. Former waiter who became an able organizer, bookkeeper, go-between, fixer, schemer, and kept many important figures in his head. Though able, he was looked down on socially by the other directors. He was paymaster in bribing of politicians and police, and owned a south side brothel.

FRANK NITTI (Nitto), TREASURER AND SECOND VICE PRESIDENT. General adviser, well informed, presentable, and handled much money.

JOHNNY PATTON, mayor of Burnham, big brewery owner, Capone's closest political ally.

TONY "MOPS" VOLPE, bodyguard, chauffeur, cafe manager.

ay Tribune

NEWSPAPER

1936.

Drama Music
Mobies
Hollywood



as Al Brown)
NDICATE

v", and (in newspapers)
almost all his politician
ly supervised important
in Chicago and Cicero.
8, and is now at Alcatraz.
ly exceeded \$1,000,000.

PERSONAL BODYGUARD

At times it contained sev-
eral dozen men, but they
all had important other
duties.

TORS

PH CAPONE, Al's brother, bodyguard and general assistant in
liquor, vice, and gambling rackets.

EPH FUSCO, bodyguard and assistant in charge of paying off
prohibition agents and certain other police officers.

VARD J. O'HARA, big dog track and race track manager, etc.

INIS COONEY, cafe and chain brothel manager, and important
one ally.

ES "JIMMY" EMORY, relative of Capone's, race track owner
big boss in Chicago Heights.

Y LOMBARDO, Capone backed president of the important
one Siciliana, the west side alky cooking guild for Sicilians.

JIS COWEN, propagandist, owner of Cicero Tribune.

How Chicago Was Ruled by Guns

brought the official action that
finally cost Capone his empire
and his freedom. It was
NEWS, persistent and sensa-
tional, day in and day out, that
rid Chicago of its archcriminal
and ended the lawlessness he in-
spired.

Joe Howard leaned back in his
chair behind the cigar case in
Heinie Jacobs' saloon at 2300
South Wabash avenue. The calen-
dar on the wall behind the bar
showed the date to be May 7, 1923.
The clock said six. Only a spoon-
ful of bourbon remained in old
Joe's glass as he sat back to tell
the boys all about his hijacking
triumphs night before last.

Heinie slouched across the
wood. He, an aged carpenter
named David Runelsbeck, and a
mechanic named George Bilton
seated near by, having a drink

3rd

Chicago office - 1923 to 1933

ing kidnappings for ransom, then threats of torture and death. He did a bodyguard work for the pursuit 1910.

k a 29-year-old
any Torrio whom
one of the elder
ive Points gang.
ld that he was
... He had
business sagacity,
agination. He
duplicity of pol-
ident in the civil-
gue and adroit
ad a plausible

front. And he was an ambitious man. On Torrio's arrival in Chicago, Cotsomino's persecution ceased—at least temporarily. Torrio lived by the gun. It was his profession. When shortly after his arrival three Black Handers demanded that Cotsomino meet them with \$25,000 under an Archer avenue viaduct, Torrio sent four men to the spot with sawed-off shotguns. When the Black Hand leader approached the darkness, Torrio, holding a gun, called out, "Come touring car, asking." "Wire is out," the leader answered. "We are on the package." He suddenly found himself being loaded into a 12-gauge muzzle loader. For the Black Handers it was a rendezvous with death in the shape of lead slugs at a range of six feet.

—As Torrio felt his power his ambition grew apace. Big Jim Colosimo was prosperous, fat, nearly forty, and growing contented with the status quo. The boundary of his ambition was the southern border of the First ward. But not so with Torrio. Torrio had his eye on the whole city and then some. He was heard saying to a procurer friend one night on 22d street:

"I'm sick of the First ward. There's no money in it. I'm going to start operating wherever I get a chance all over the city and in the suburbs, too, even if Jim won't come along. A monopoly of all Cook county is the only way to handle this business so it'll really pay."

And Johnny Torrio acted on his idea.

Torrio towns sprang up. Prairie centers that had once gone to bed at dusk and risen at cockcrow now had to sit up to all hours with Torrio's growing roadhouse industry.

The first of these towns was Burnham, eighteen miles southeast of the loop and readily accessible to couples and parties driving from southern Chicago. Gary, Hammond, Calumet, and other places for a while were Torrio's main centers for evening's entertainment. Dance halls, gambling dens, and nightclubs of all descriptions arose and ran wide open under the charge of Johnny Patton, the famous "boy mayor," who considerably saw eye to eye with Torrio, for reasons best known to himself.

And then—on May 11, 1920—Colosimo was murdered. A mysterious lone assassin, who has never been identified, secreted himself in the vestibule of Colosimo's café in the early hours of the morning, waited his chance to fire the fatal shot.

With Colosimo gone, Torrio was released from the limitations of his late boss.

Prohibition, coming along at about this time, had caused the closing of the 15,000 legalized oases in Greater Chicago. This gave Torrio something to think about. He was not a little dazzled at the first-quickening possibilities in addition to the

[illegible]

"How did the big feller know I'd been talkin' with Joe lately?" the man asked his watch partner that night.

"O, Al's got spies everywhere," came the reply.

When it became necessary to do away with the various rival gangs who contested the Torrio-Capone monopoly over all Cook county's liquor and vice business Capone did not hesitate to send his army out to meet the enemy. His orders were: "Wait till they get where you want 'em, then let 'em have it."

The headquarters of the Capone-Torrio organization in these early days was an unobtrusive four-story structure at 2222 South Wabash avenue known as the Four Deuces. It looked like a rooming house from the outside, but it actually was a den of iniquity of the first order. On the ground floor were the Torrio-Capone general offices and a saloon and café. The second and third floors were devoted to gambling and the fourth to the demi-monde. The place was widely known to have been the scene of twelve murders all unavowed.

Having proved the efficacy of his methods in the Joe Howard case, Al adopted ruthlessness as a basic policy in eliminating business competition. The following September, 1923, in the process of expanding his south side territory, he encountered the opposition of a gang known as the "Spike Gang." Spike O'Donnell, the leader, had for partners his brothers, Steve, Walter, and Tommy, as well as three thick-skinned henchmen named Jerry O'Connor, George "Spot" Bucher, and George Meeghan. The O'Donnell method of expanding their wholesale territory was to invade a neighborhood, take over the business, and then buy up the liquor, loot the properties, and sell the goods at a profit. The boys, dressed in leather holsters, and put the question, "Whoo you buying from?"

After listening to the answer which they knew already, the maid factfully suggest, "Well, ho

This article was written in black-
over blue ink and about beer
and other things will be finished.

was almost equally futile. There were to be 9 more killings similar to that of O'Connor in the fall of 1923. In 1924, 48 in 1925, and 64 in 1926. Mr. Dwyer's last year in office in this total of 136 gang murders during the rise of the young pool player from Brooklyn only six men were to be brought to trial. Of the six all were to be acquitted save one—Sam Vinci, who chose the occasion of a coroner's inquest to dispatch John Minniti with a 45-caliber automatic. His explanation was:

"John killed my brother Mike, and I thought the jury was going to free him."

Vinci was sent to Joliet penitentiary for twenty-five years.

The situation already was beyond the Dever's control. In the fall of 1923, Capone had no fewer than 700 men working on his pay roll, and there was a general stampede of criminal opportunists to his camp. He soon formed an alliance with the surviving southside O'Donnella. The wholesale liquor industry was flourishing. Money, which last year had been measured in Cs (\$10 bills), now was lightly discussed in terms of the "grand" (\$1,000). And the impetuous young pimp, who had been delighted with an annual salary of \$25,000 a couple of years before, now handed out his

[illegible]

INNEVOLVED the protection of gangsters and gunmen by politicians there began to focus the nation of the middle west upon

By WAYNE T.

is the second of a series of articles
with politics in Minneapolis

ow Floyd B. O

1114

questioned by a young assistant attorney General William H. Swanson.

"You're wanted for the murder of Howard," said McGwighin.

"What?" replied Al with a staid look. "What? I'm a respectable business man. I'm a second-hand furniture dealer."

This was in 1923, after the porked Capone already was well on the road to success. How was he to fix the witnesses so surely that he could walk into the hands of the police a few weeks later without the slightest fear of taking the stand? What was his background? What sort of training qualified him to win out over all others in a frenzied scramble to control the \$500,000-a-year bootleg liquor business which started with the advent of prohibition in a city that was so-called wet? What factors aided the career of this extraordinary being who in a different age of environment might have been a ussolin or a Napoleon?

He was a sleek, solidly built boy brought on to things quickly in school and was a help to his mother. He lived near the corner of Broadway and a slushing avenue, rockpoin, N. Y., in an Italian tenement and was known to the boys as Al, son of Capone the barber, who had recently migrated to America from Naples.

While still in the fourth grade Al went to school to help his parents in their struggle for existence in the slums. Only ten then, his function was to bring home firewood or any other useful supplies he could collect. He seemed affable and open to the few who knew him in anger.

He was smooth as a dancer and requested a hall then known as the Broadway Casino. He also became one of the best pool players in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. He was never afraid of a fight and could hold his own against the best of them.

At the age of twenty-one he had never been arrested. But he was too close to the gang life to be immune for long. The world in which his associates moved was a world mostly of opportunism, a world in which cops were one's natural enemies and anyone carrying money or valuables one's natural prey.

It happened one evening when Al was listening to a political rally. A fellow from his favorite poolroom came up.

"Hey, Al!" he said. "You gotta come back to the joint right away. We need you. A pool sherik came in a couple of hours ago an' has been cleanin' us out. Altogether we owe the guy about eight hundred dollars—that is, we did when I left. He's stuck-up as hell, but we gotta go. You gotta take him. You gotta hurry, though, Al."

Capone hurried to the spot. The boys were overjoyed to see him, for they knew he never drank and that

new back and side of the stranger's money and then he said he must go, as he was due home. The stranger was naturally

thankful at first, left in this humiliating position and demanded that Al remain, but Al put on his coat and smooth gray hat.

Without a word the stranger pulled a long-bladed knife from his pocket, opened it, and gave Al to understand he'd play pool or else! Al did not hesitate one second. His right shot out to the man's chin with all his 200 pounds behind it. The man dropped and lay motionless. Al ran for home.

Twenty minutes later a misfortune friend from the poolroom arrived to tell him that his late opponent was dead. There was excitement and weeping in the Capone home. But Al thought of his tough cousins in the Five Points gang in lower Manhattan at the other end of the Williamsburg bridge. The Five Points gang was then considered the best training school for hoodlums in the country. Surely the Five Points boys would know what Al ought to do.

They did. They assured him he had better get out of town immediately. They said they could help him to the extent of trying to get a former captain in the gang, one Johnny Torrio, to look out for him when he got to Chicago. Torrio had gone there to be associated with "Big Jim" Colosimo, a politician and vice overlord of the section in the southern part of Chicago's First ward.

Al Capone took their advice. He came to Chicago in his best new suit, and, sure enough, Johnny Torrio fixed him up. Torrio got a job for the oversized boy from Brooklyn as watcher for a house of prostitution in Burnham.

While young Capone watched dutifully at his post in Burnham, with his neat ear (said to have been received in a Brooklyn saloon) for his chevron, Big Jim Colosimo was enjoying the lucrative fruits of his political success in the 22d street district. Big Jim had come to Chicago in the nineties and got himself a job as water boy on a railroad section gang. His next job, pushing a broom through the streets of the First ward, gave the ambitious youth much better social opportunities. With broom in hand he met such colorful personages as Aids, Michael (Hinky Dink) Kenna and "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, and it was a natural development for Jim to shift from broom-swinging to vote-swinging. He rose to prominence in the street sweepers' union and organized his fellow-sweepers into a social and athletic club which could deliver as a unit at election time and was as bridle-wise as a riding-school nag.

"Some day I'm going to run this ward," Colosimo once said to a fel-

Courtroom scene at trial of Sam Vinol for the murder of John Minelli. Left to right: Krusper, Vinol, Deputy Sheriff William Gallagher, and (standing) Vincis attorney, ...

low meant it, and shortly sold his broom for a job in a café. He already was learning how to turn his friendships with "Bathhouse John" and "Hinky Dink" into a golden-egg-laying goose, and in short order he owned his own poolroom. A year or two later saw young Jim a precinct captain with various privileges pertaining to the old levee district located within the boundaries of the ward and beyond the night-life whoopee spots of 22d street. From poolroom proprietor he became honkytonk owner, then partner in

certain red-light enterprises. Finally Big Jim of his own Coleman's café at 2128 South Wabash avenue.

Eventually Big Jim became the acknowledged boss of the south side underworld, and his revenue came not only from the resorts he owned himself but also in the form of tribute from all other illegal resorts in the district.

But wealth brought with it both comfort and complications. Big Jim was victimized by the American Mafia. He received letters threaten-

CAPONE'S VICTIMS

NAME	DATE	REASON
1—Joe Howard	May 7, 1922	Because he tried hiding contemptible braggart
2—Dion O'Benio	Nov. 10, 1924	Because he ran the north war on the south side in the Sicilians!
3—Thomas Duffy	April 27, 1926	Because Capone suspected
4—James J. Doherty	April 27, 1926	
5—William H. McGwighin	April 27, 1926	Because he happened to night.
(assistant state's attorney)		
6—Earl Hymie Weiss	Oct. 11, 1928	Because he was O'Bar and out to get Capone.
7—John Costenaro	Jan. 7, 1927	Because they were plotting a conspiracy trial.
8—Santo Celebron	Jan. 7, 1927	
9—Antonio Torchio	May 25, 1927	Because he was a New
10—Frank Hitchcock	July 27, 1927	Because he was a hood wanted to put out of it
11—Anthony K. Russo	Aug. 11, 1927	Because they were imp
12—Vincent Spicuzza	Aug. 11, 1927	
13—Samuel Valente	Sept. 24, 1927	Because he was import
14—Harry Fuller	Jan. 18, 1928	Because they were hijab
15—Joseph Cagiano	Jan. 18, 1928	
16—Joseph Faso	Jan. 18, 1928	
17—"Diamond Joe" Esposito	March 21, 1928	Because he didn't want
18—Ben Newmark	April 23, 1928	Because he tried to org Capone, and also beca guard who did the job such a gesture of loyal
19—Francesco Uale	July 1, 1928	Because he double-cross running manager.
(Frank Yale)		
20—Frank Gusenberg	Feb. 14, 1929	Because they were in t
21—Pete Gusenberg	Feb. 14, 1929	Valentine's day when desperate attempt to w
22—John May	Feb. 14, 1929	
23—Al Weinschank	Feb. 14, 1929	
24—James Clark	Feb. 14, 1929	
25—Adam Meyer	Feb. 14, 1929	
26—Dr. Schwimmer	Feb. 14, 1929	
27—Albert Anselmi	May 8, 1929	Because Quinto, as pre treacherously planned by Anselmi and Scallie
28—John Scellie	May 8, 1929	
29—Joseph Quinto (June)	May 8, 1929	
30—Frankie Marlow	June 24, 1929	Because he weighed on
31—Julius Rosenheim	Feb. 1, 1930	Because he was a prof and a paid newspaper
32—Jack Zutta	Aug. 1, 1930	Because he was a spy
33—Joe Aiello	Oct. 23, 1930	Because he was a dang Bugs Moran.

The worried man in most cases would ask time to consider, in which case, the O'Donnells would grant him a twenty-four-hour stay, at the end of which, if he was still stubborn, they would emphasize their argument with fists or revolver bullets. Few speakeasy owners held

Even Sals could not change Jake's mind, for his burly frame was a little too much for O'Donnella's two drummers, who got bounced elastically out Jake's door. So three O'Donnella brothers, with O'Connor, Magness, and Bucher, rallied with Cole neighborhood saloon at 2156 West 31st street early in the evening of Sept. 2, 1927 with the result that Cole was taken to a hospital with a fractured skull and lay at the point of death for weeks. After their argument with Cole had ended, the aroused O'Donnells invaded the office of assistant city engineer, administering a severe beating, and then repaired to Joseph Klapsa's saloon at 3538 South Lincoln street, a sort of headquarters, to partake of refreshments.

"Stick up your hands or I'll blow you to hell."

The O'Donnells scattered for the doors and were pursued closely to the street, where, shooting wildly at their attackers, they made their escape—all except Jerry O'Connor, who lay dead on the sidewalk, shot through the heart.

In the official records Jerry O'Connor's death is indexed as the first killing of the bootleg war. It was followed ten days later, Sept. 17, by the murders of his associates, McEgan and Bucher.

100

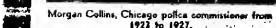
The repercussions of the O'Donnell purge, however, would have been enough to worry a commander of lesser stature. The late William E. Devar, then six months in office as mayor, was so shocked by the killings that he revoked the licenses of 2,000 "soft drink parlors," summoned Chief of Police Collins to his office, and assumed personal charge of the situation. His official statement said:

"The police will follow this case to a finish as they do all others. This guerrilla war between hijackers, rum runners, and illicit beer peddlers can and will be crushed."

It was a brave utterance—but it was almost equally futile. There were to be no more killings similar to that of O'Connor in the fall of 1923, 18 in 1924, 46 in 1925, and 64 in 1926. Mr. Devoy's last year in office. In this total of 136 gang murders during the rise of the young pool player from Brooklyn only six men were to be brought to trial. Of the six all were to be acquitted save one—Sam Vini, who chose the occasion of a coroner's inquest to dispatch John Minetti with a .45-caliber automatic. His explanation



waiting glimpse of Capone on his way to the United States district attorney's office for questioning.



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To operate in an industry big enough to satisfy Torrio's ambition would require able lieutenants and a policy of ruthlessness toward all opposition. Who could Torrio get to help him? Torrio was an experienced manager, and he thought the problem over carefully—then picked the slank Naapolitan boy who has been doing so well in Burnham. Torrio knew that Al Capone was blithe and strong and quick in action, that he was intelligent, that he drank little, that he could be smooth on occasion, and that he was a natural leader of men.

"How would you like \$25,000 a year," said Torrio to Capone one evening in the rear of a 22d street dance hall, "and to be my partner in the beer and booze business. We'll split the liquor profits fifty-fifty. What do you say?"

"O K, Johnny," granted big Al. The deal was on. "Crane stepped into his new position with confidence and alacrity. Soon he began to make his mark. Men learned to fear and respect him. He never skidded a map to do anything that he could get away with. He was a collector for wouls to do himself. He could be as tough as a mad elephant one moment and as playful as a puppy the next. The collection of ill-worsted crooks and criminals was his hobby. He would take the stuff from all over the city, kick it out on a meadow of discipline under his drill sergeant brand of leadership. His remarkable taste for organizing built up a machine that he could get wouls to do himself. It. The drivers, sharpshooters, spies, watchmen, lawyers, and others on the pay roll knew what was expected of them, and they did it. Few ever deserted or turned traitor.

Prohibition

(Continued from page one.)

For supper, were Joe's witnesses. The second hitting job was "more of a clinic than the first." Joe was saying his eyes gleaming with pride and stoic-like. "We took the punks right in their front yard, as I was off in less than two min—" At that instant the swinging doors swung inward from the street. Two men entered. One of them was familiar to Joe, and Joe stopped talking to greet him.

Then things began to happen. As Tomlinbeck remembered it: "I told Al I'd come, putting out his hand. The man he spoke to shook out his hand, but he held a revolver, and he drew it. Then, Joe looked over dead, still grinning."

In a flash, the witnesses and his partner disappeared out the door.

Then came Al Capone's debut on the front page of Chicago newspapers.

The authorities in Chicago knew Al Capone who had killed Joe Howard for interfering with the Capone-Torrie bootleg business. To obtain enough evidence to convict Capone seemed a simple matter. And he thirty minutes after the murder, a general order was flashed to all police stations to arrest him.

But Al Capone was nowhere to be found, and at the inquest the next day the witnesses to the crime were all stricken with mysterious ailments. Henle Jacobs thought it over. Then he took the witness stand, and testified as follows:

"I was called to a rear room to answer a telephone just before the shooting. I don't know nothing about it."

Runebeck audaciously insisted: "I wouldn't be able to identify Capone even if brought face to face with him."

Bilton could not be found. Two other possible witnesses to the killing, said to have been in Jacobs' saloon at the time, were Tony "Mouth" Nagalla and one Clifford Eaton. Both denied having been there, and no one could give proof to the contrary.

The inquest had to be continued indefinitely, and a month later, when things had quieted down, Capone answered into the Cottage Grove police station to remark to Captain McMahon:

"I hear the police are looking for me. What for?"

The captain hustled Capone down to be questioned by a young assistant state's attorney named William H. McSwiggin.

"I'm a witness for the murder of Joe Howard," said McSwiggin. "Who, me?" replied Al with a puzzled look. "Why, I'm a respectable business man. I'm a second-hand furniture dealer."

This was in 1923, after the pork-barrel Capone already was well on his way to success. How was he able to fix the witnesses so surely that he could walk into the hands of the police a few weeks later, with-out the slightest fear of taking the rap? What was his background? What sort of training qualified this man to win out over all others in the frenzied scramble to control the \$60,000,000-a-year bootleg liquor business which started with the advent of prohibition in a city that was



(Chicago photo.)

Alphonse Capone, boss criminal, at the height of his career. Capone's first salary as a partner of Johnny Torrie in the beer and booze business was \$25,000 a year. Soon his organization was dealing in millions.

already a quarter to 9, and Al followed an iron-bound rule about going home at 10:30.

"I'll lay two hundred on a game of straight," proposed Al to the confident slicker. "Want to play me?"

"It's a hat," grinned the other. "How about a hundred more on the fifteen ball?"

"O. K.," said Al.

The two set to work. The spectators peered excitedly from adjoining boxes. At 10:30 Al had \$300 back and \$150 of the stranger's money; and then he said he must go, as he was due home. The stranger was naturally

revengeful at being left in this humiliating position and demanded that Al remain, but Al put on his coat and sneaked away.

Without a word the stranger pulled a long-bladed knife from his pocket, opened it, and gave Al to understand he'd play pool or else! Al did not hesitate one second. His right arm cut to the man's chin with all his 200 pounds behind it.

The man dropped and in motion

Twenty minutes later a midget



(Chicago photo.)

Courtroom scene at trial of Sam Vinci for the murder of John Minahan. Left to right: Knauer, Vinci, Deputy Sheriff William Gallagher, and (standing) Vinci's attorney, F.

He meant it, and shortly sold his broom for a job in a café. He already was learning how to turn his

friendships with "Bartholomew John" and "Hinky Dink" into a golden-ragging goose, and in short order he owned his own poolroom. A year or two later saw young Jim a precinct captain with various privileges

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But wealth brought with it hot comfort and complications. Big Jim was victimized by the America



Crowd around federal building



(Chicago photo.)



(Chicago photo.)
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Morgan Collins, Chicago police commissioner from 1923 to 1927.

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"O. K. Johnny," grunted big Al. The deal was on. Capone stepped into his new position with confidence and alacrity. Soon he began to make his mark. Men learned to fear and respect him. He never asked a man to do anything that he couldn't or wouldn't do himself. He could be as tough as a mad elephant one moment and as playful as a puppy the next. The collection of ill-assorted crooks and criminals that he and Torrio was able to pull out from all over the city quickly took on a measure of discipline under his drill sergeant brand of leadership. His remarkable flair for organizing built up a machine admirably suited to the task set for it. The drivers, sharpshooters, spies, watchmen, lawyers, and others on the pay roll knew what was expected of them, and they did it. Few ever deserted or turned traitor.

by Gunplay and Politics

The worried man in most cases would ask time to consider. In this case, Mrs. O'Donnells would grant him a twenty-four-hour stay, at the end of which, if he was still stubborn, they would continue their argument with fists or revolver bullets. Few speakeasy owners held out further.

An exception was Jacob Gels, who said, "I buy my beer from Capone and Torrio, and I'm satisfied with it."

Even fists could not change Jake's mind, for his hearty frame was a little too much for O'Donnells's two drummers, who got bounced elaborately off Jake's floor. So three O'Donnells' henchmen, with O'Donnells, McLaughlin, and Bucher, called up Gels' neighborhood saloon at 2164 West 114th street early in the evening of Sept. 7, 1929, with the result that Gels was taken to a hospital with a fractured skull and lay at the point of death for weeks. After their argument with Gels that evening the aroused O'Donnells invaded five other neighborhood bars, serving, administering various treatments, and then returned to Joseph Capone's saloon at 5324 South Lincoln street, a sort of headquarters, to partake of refreshments.

It was while they were relaxing in Capone's place that five men entered and the leader, brandishing his .38, roared:

"Stick up your hands or I'll blow you to hell."

The O'Donnells scattered for the doors and were pursued closely to the street, where shooting wildly at their attackers, they made their escape—all except Jerry O'Connor, who lay dead on the sidewalk, shot through the heart.

In the official records Jerry O'Connor's death is indexed as the first killing of the bootleg war. It was followed ten days later, Sept. 17, by the murders of his associates, McLaughlin and Bucher.

The repercussions of the O'Donnell purge, however, would have been enough to worry a commander of lesser stature. The late William E. Dever, then six months in office as mayor, was so shocked by the killings that he revoked the licenses of 2,000 "soft drink parlors," summoned Chief of Police Collins to his office, and assumed personal charge of the situation. His official statement said:

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It was a brave statement. It was almost equally futile. There were to be more killings similar to that of O'Connor. The late 1822, 18 in 1924, 46 in 1925, and 64 in 1926. Mr. Dever's last year in office. In this episode of 125 gang murders during the rise of the young play player from Brooklyn only six men were to be brought to trial. Of the six all were to be acquitted save one—Sam Vinny, who chose the occasion of a coroner's inquest to dispatch John Minnie, with whom he had been automatic. His explaining

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Prohibition

(Continued from page one)

The supper, were Joe's witnesses.
"The second shooting was the worse of a death than the first," Joe was saying, his eyes glistening with pride and alcoholic bliss. "We took the punkie right there from the yard, and we was off in less than two minutes." At that instant the swinging door swung toward them from the street. Two men entered. One of them was familiar to Joe, and Joe stopped talking to greet him.
"Then things began to happen," Al Runnelsbeck remembered it. "Holla, Al," cried Joe, putting out his hand. The man he spoke to shook out his hand, but it held a revolver, and he drew it. Then, Joe looked over and still grinning.

In a flash the murderer and his partner disappeared out the door.
"Thus came Al Capone's debut on the front page of Chicago newspapers."

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But Al Capone was nowhere to be found, and at the inquest the next day the witnesses to the crime were all stricken with mysterious ailments. Hattie Jacobs thought it over. Then she took the witness stand and testified as follows:

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The inquest had to be continued indefinitely, and a month later, when things had quieted down, Capone sauntered into the Cottage Grove police station to remark to Captain McFadden:

"I hear the police are looking for me. What for?"

The captain, without further ado, was questioned by a young assistant state's attorney named William H. McSwiggin.

"I was the witness for the murder of Joe Howard," said McSwiggin.

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"The man dropped and lay motionless. Al ran for home."

Twenty minutes later a man format friend from the poolroom



Courtroom scene at trial of Sam Vinici for the murder of John Minardi. Left to right: Dr. Knueger, Vinici, Deputy Sheriff William Gallagher, and (standing) Vinici's attorney, Dr.

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Crowd around federal building



(Tribune photo.)

...considerable amount of ... and reported ...

within a few weeks he re- to his newspaper attacks he underwent and upon city officials. Then the Minn- law, passed by the state ure in Dec. 1923, was invoked : Guilford and his partner, ear, co-publishers of the Sat- Press. The case against them osed by Floyd Olson. press gag law was peculiar nesota alone. It permitted unity or state officials to sup- without trial by jury, papers published matter of a "mail- scandalous, or defamatory"

process of suppression was ews: The county attorney ay go before a court, make sation against a paper, and e judge issue an injunction ing publication. The judge ould decide whether the ac- was justified and the mat- ted in the paper actually us, scandalous, or defama-

Olson appeared in court ear the injunction against issuance of the Saturday as granted. The case was to the Minnesota Supreme h upheld the lower court, at the paper was a nuisance law valid.

time the case was attract- ion-wide attention. The Newspaper Publishers' as took it up, supplying \$5,000 through contributions to-

...second time ... when he became a member of the ... committee ...

Within a short time Ritten worked out an arrangement with Alderman Frank E. Giebenhain of the Tenth ward, a labor representative, and J. Russell Sheffield, Eighth ward, to accept money which would later be divided among the trio. Certain other aldermen, including John P. Eckberg, a labor party politician from the Twelfth ward; Fred Maurer, another labor man from the Third ward; and E. J. Sweeney and W. H. Vandell intermittently took part in the booting.

All went well with the ring until John Woodward and Werner H. Ruff offered Ritten \$1,000 to get enough votes in the council license committee to enable them to obtain a license for a cabaret to be named The Stables, which they proposed to open. Ritten informed Wood- ward, who offered the bribe, that it would cost at least \$1,500. This incident occurred in the summer of 1928.

Ritten's confession, given on Feb. 15, 1929, follows:

"The following day Woodward came into my office with the money, but a few days later he asked for it again, stating he needed it for other purposes. I returned it to him. A few days later he returned and handed me back the money."

"The license was acted upon favorably both in the license committee and by the council. George Sheffield received \$500, Giebenhain got \$500, and I kept \$500 for myself."

"A few days after my return from New Orleans in December, 1928, Giebenhain called me by phone and told me by all means to get in touch with Ruff. I told him I would if I could. Ruff had given Woodward the \$1,500 paid us. The next day I arranged for a meeting with him at the home of a friend in north Minneapolis and begged Ruff not to mention my name in connection with the cabaret license. I admitted to him I had received the money from Woodward, and declared to Ruff that I would make everything right with him after the investigation had blown over if he would remain silent. I told him I would do anything in the world to keep my name out of the papers in connection with this matter."

"He promised faithfully that he would say nothing. This meeting was in the afternoon. The next day I called Frank Brunsick; [then the chief investigator for County Attorney Floyd Olson, having been removed by Mayor George Leach from the post of chief of police] because he was a very good friend of mine, and asked him to see me."

"He came to the office early in the afternoon. I told him about my meeting with Ruff. He told me

...Ritten said ... of \$1,000, which Ritten paid ... Ritten was also that Wood- ... demanded money ... saying a grand jury subpoena had been issued for his appearance. In all Ritten gave Woodward \$3,300 to get out of town. Then he was told that Ruff was about to go before the grand jury. He then decided to go before the grand jury and try to get immunity, an advice of Cary.

The confession continues:

"A few days later Cary arranged for a meeting between myself, County Attorney Floyd E. Olson, and himself in a room at the Minneapolis Athletic club. At that time I told the county attorney everything I knew, except the payments to Woodward. The next conference was in the office of the county attorney on the morning of the day I appeared before the grand jury. I was alone with the county attorney part of the time. I had got there early to avoid being seen. The county attorney told me he would get me into the grand jury room as soon as the jury convened."

"After I had been in the county attorney's office for a short time Cary came in with a document signed by Judge Bardwell granting me complete immunity. Cary told me I was 'absolutely clean' on everything up to the time I went into the grand jury room."

"Before entering the grand jury room I was told by the county attorney to answer all questions that he or any member of the grand jury asked me, which I did. After I had completed my testimony the county attorney stated that I had made a good impression, in his opinion, on the jury members. I remained in the county attorney's office until the grand jury adjourned, and then he assisted me in getting out without anybody noticing me."

From the testimony given by Ritten to that grand jury indictments were returned against Aldermen Eckberg, Giebenhain, Maurer, Sheffield, Sweeney and Rendell. A group

...of Minneapolis ... ward 2 years, according to ...

Fines
Morris Sternstadt, cleaner and dyer, convicted of giving bribe, paid \$1,500; James E. Fox, oil broker, pleaded guilty to giving bribe; paid \$750.

Charges Dismissed. Consent of State

J. Russell Sheffield, "silk stocking" Eighth ward, indicted for receiving bribe; Don Green, agent for an apparatus manufacturing company, indicted for giving bribe; Israel Ridker, real estate broker, indicted for giving bribe; E. P. Brown, business man, indicted for giving bribe; Henry M. Baskerville, business man, indicted for giving bribe; Emil Shette, garage proprietor, indicted for giving bribe.

Not Indicted

Louis N. Ritten, "silk stocking" Second ward; John H. Woodward, cabaret proprietor.

A glance at the table shows that only labor representatives were given prison sentences. Ritten, the self-confessed leader of the graft ring, came free untouched and today is a grain merchant in Minneapolis. Fox, the oil broker, resisted extradition from St. Louis, Mo., for nearly a year. Then he threatened in speeches made to newspaper reporters to "blow the roof off the county building in Minneapolis if not granted immunity." After several conferences with County Attorney Olson the defendant, pleaded guilty and was fined \$750. Yet it was this incident which made it possible for Floyd Olson to run for governor in 1930. He was elected by a plurality given him by the labor voters.

The third of this series on "Murder in Minneapolis" will appear in an early issue.

JRDAY PRESS" 1934-1935

Dress

Crew Local 574

Walter Brunsick, Mayor of New Haven ...

KERS Renew Cash

ess of Dec. 14, 1935. blisher.



"No more half-sick feeling for me... no more harsh 'all-at-once' cathartics"

When I feel run down, headachy, half sick—when the children get irritable, cranky—then I know it's a sign of constipation. I get out our family box of FEEN-A-MINT the chewing gum laxative. There used to be a time when we took old-fashioned, harsh, 'all-at-once' cathartics, but that's all over now. We just chew FEEN-A-MINT for three minutes before going

to bed—(that's why it's called 'the three-minute way')—and it goes to work easily, pleasantly, and gradually. There are no cramps, no nausea, no bad after-effects. Our family wouldn't be without it for anything. Costs only 15c and 25c a box.



TUNE in National Amateur Night, radio's smash hit, with Rex Perkins, Arnold Johnson, and Amateur Stars—Columbia Network, 8 P. M., C. B. T., Every Sunday.

He worried that in most cases he would take time to consider, in which case O'Donnell would grant a read-of-white, 24-hour stay, at the expense of white. They would be born, they would be socialize their argument with him or another butler. Few speakeasy owners held out further.

An exception was Jacob Cate, who said, "I buy my beer from Capone and I'm a patriot, and I'm satisfied with it."

Even Cate could not change Jakers' mind, for his butler came twice a week to see how the two drunks were doing. So these O'Donnell brothers, with O'Donnell brothers, with O'Donnell

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group received a placebo (P) and the experimental group received a treatment (T). The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: a control subgroup and an experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a placebo (P) and the experimental subgroup received a treatment (T). The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: a control subgroup and an experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a placebo (P) and the experimental subgroup received a treatment (T).

The books Aithen kept have never been found. It is assumed that his friends who feared he might "squawk" if he got into hands of the federal investigators destroyed them.

One of the men within the coupe fired five shots at Guilford, leaning



(Associated Press photo.)
Howard Guilford, publisher of Saturday Press, who was wounded by gunmen in 1927. Seven years later he was slain.

When he emerged from the hospital the charges against all

Read: "A BOYCOT"

Satur

Vol. 11, No. 2

The Wreck Record

Since April, 1934, Communist Local 574 Has
Six Human Lives; Millions of Dollars in Property
Ten Thousand Jobs of Willing Workers; Is
One Firm, and the City, Its High Standard

**Taking the Governor's Advice to "Organize a
Hands," Taking Courage From the Mayor's
the Law's Inertia, the Public's Indifference
pidity. Local \$74 Bids Fair to Take Over**

By Meant [redacted] have all been participated in pro-
 [redacted] rally by members of the con-
 [redacted] sistent Grand Truck Drivers
 [redacted] and Teamsters Union No. 10.

MAYOR HOLDS TO STRUTW

Cautiously-Warded Promise of Police Protection
in the January "Promises" That Bay

Top half of the first page c
J. M. Near nc

Minneapolis Politicians

By WAYNE THOMAS

MINNEAPOLIS members had the protection of gangsters and gunmen by politicians there began to focus the attention of the media west upon that city early in 1928.

In that year Frank Brunskill was chief of police. His part in the case of the kidnaping and slaying of the Rev. Kossie B. Brinkland, charged by the Brinkland family and upheld by a jury in the Criminal court, was told in the first installment of this story.

Brunskill was a veteran policeman in Minneapolis in 1923. Beginning his career as a stable boy after arriving in the Twin Cities with a shipment of horses from the Iowa farm community where he was born, he soon obtained a job as driver of a delivery wagon for the Kugel Truck Co. in 1905.

In 1908 Jake Kunn, president of the brewing company, arranged for Brunskill to join the police force as a rookie patrolman. Brunskill's first assignments included raids on some of the brewer's customers, to whom, shortly before, he had been delivering beer. In six years Brunskill became a detective.

Mayor Thomas Van Lear, who later was to become the star defense witness at Milwaukee for the gunman, Jack Davenport, and virtually obtained the acquittal of that habitual criminal in the case of the robbery of the Northwestern National bank of Milwaukee, made Brunskill chief of detectives. In 1923 Brunskill became chief of the entire force, holding the job until Mayor George F. Leach removed him in 1928.

Brunskill was removed after the mayor obtained evidence proving that the policeman was habitually shielding criminals.

In recent years a number of private citizens have filed complaints against Brunskill with the commission, but the policeman who now is captain of the Minneapolis north side station never has been asked to defend himself.

One of the latest charges bears repeating. In the information sent to the commission it was stated that on May 11, 1923, police learned that an automobile believed to have been used by bandits who had, a month earlier, held up the North American branch of the Northwest National bank of Minneapolis, taking a large sum of cash and securities, was discovered in a garage at 2945 South Pillsbury avenue in Minneapolis.

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Garage attendants were in the act of armor plating the car when Detective Joseph Lehman and Arthur Wylie arrived to seize it. The two detectives did not take the car, but reported back to Mayor William A. Anderson that the vehicle was used by the kidnaping gang and a bank robber and killer. His now is serving time

for the slaying of "Boss" Sam Kossie, "Boss" Kossie's brother of Barney, the big shot, Ray Rogers, George Somers, Benny Rinder, Moss Barnett, Philip Burns, Paul "Nash" Gottlieb, and the Zalta brothers, Harry, William, and Sam.

At its height this organization annually handled millions of dollars taken from illicit enterprises.

As in other cities where large organizations wielded power with politicians and paid generously for police protection among all ranks of law enforcers, the hoodlums were secure from any molestation.

Perhaps this is one explanation for the failure to prosecute Jack Davenport in March, 1927, after the gunman shot and killed John Winkler, a petty bookkeeper, in the back seat of 14 white coupe in a saloon at 341 Hennepin avenue.

After the killing Davenport was arrested and a detective charged him with first degree murder. The matter dragged for one month while Davenport remained in jail. Then the grand jury voted a no bill after



A Minneapolis riot scene, one of several displays of violence in 1928 and the strike



Seven men from Minneapolis and St. Paul in a courtroom in Oklahoma City awaiting call as the federal kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, wealthy oil man. In the front row: (1) Barney Barman, (2) Sam Kossberg, (3) Isadore (Kid Cann) Blumenthal, (4) Pete Miller, (5) Pete Arnold.

hearing several witnesses introduced by County Attorney Olson.

The widow of Winkler was visited by Davenport only a few days after the shooting. At that time, she says, Davenport told her: "I've paid \$40,000 in the right place and I'm not going to be prosecuted. At the same time I'd like to have you keep your mouth shut to keep as much heat off me as possible. I'll bargain with you. I will give you \$7,500, the state civil damage maximum in case of death, if you'll keep your trap shut."

The widow agreed. Davenport then handed her \$2,500, telling her how he would pay the remainder later. It never has been paid, according to Mrs. Winkler. The most concrete evidence concerning the activities of the alcohol and vice syndicate was obtained by

A week later, however, detectives raided a place where Althen had been living at one time. There they found ledgers, account books, some correspondence, some old freight and truck manifests and other records. These, although merely indices of the actual accounts, disclosed that Althen kept separate statements for each of the gang big shots. Code numbers were used in the indices.

The indices also showed "quietus accounts," "McCoys accounts," in which records of the five bands of uncut figures demanded by certain patrons were kept; a print and loss statement for the entire organization, and separate accounts for each of a dozen high-ranking plants, for gambling houses and for vice resorts.

Some of the information lacking

out of the car and shouting men while, "Damn you, Guilford, we got you now." There the car was away.

Critically wounded in the abdomen, Guilford jolted down that cause number of the gang car and drove to a hospital.

As an individual Howard Guilford had no importance. He had been attacking the city and county officials, however, charging them with accepting graft and protecting the open operations of the syndicate. These attacks had been growing in intensity over a period of several months and Guilford had received many warnings that unless he quit printing stories about the underworld he would be slain.

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Let the truck drivers' strike there in 1934. Note the policemen the fighting.



ment began its case in the m Kronick. (A) Charles Wolf, (Associated Press photo)

Gulford had mentioned were ped. Gulford himself, according to friends, was unexpectedly perous. He changed his home a shabby rooming house to a fit one of the best hotels, he had considerable sums of money and sported many new cars. Within a few weeks he reed in his newspaper attacks the underworld and open city county officials. Then the Minnesota Press, owned by the state assure in 1925, was invoked not Gulford and his partner, E. Neer, publishers of the Minnesota Press. The magazine had them prosecuted by Floyd Gilson. The press law was peculiar Minnesota alone. It permitted state officials to sue publishers of matter of a scandalous or defamatory.

ward the cost of carrying the fight to the United States Supreme court. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Individually engaged counsel for Neer.

In an epochal decision on June 1, 1931, the federal Supreme court ruled the Minnesota gag law was unconstitutional because it interfered with the liberty of the press as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. In this battle Neer and Gulford won, and the Saturday Press continued to be published.

While these matters were in the courts, Hennepin County Attorney Floyd Olson was busy building a political organization. Defeated in 1924, when he ran for governor on a platform which was almost wholly communistic, Olson was out to gain the support of labor in the three large cities in his state—Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

His opportunity came in 1928, when hoodlums in the Minneapolis city council became panicky.

The hoodlums had been operating on a small scale, the ring consisting of half a dozen aldermen. Leader of the ring was Alderman Louis N. Ritten of the "silk stocking" Second ward in Minneapolis. He was a former president of the city council and a prominent grain merchant in the town. Soon after he entered the council, according to Ritten's own confession, he began accepting bribes. Then he became a member of licensing committee and of a committee which controlled purchases.

Within a short time Ritten worked out an arrangement with Alderman Frank E. Giesenhaln of the Tenth ward, a labor representative, and J. Russell Sheffield, Eighth ward, to accept money which would later be divided among the trio. Certain other aldermen, including John P. Eckberg, a labor party politician from the Twelfth ward; Fred Maurer, another labor man from the Third ward; and E. J. Sweeney and W. H. Randall intermittently took part in the hoodlum.



Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota, who as a county attorney in Minneapolis is shown to have failed in his duty of prosecuting certain members of the criminal element. (Columbia photo)

that during that afternoon Ruff had been in conference with Melvin Parsault and Joseph A. Poler in the county attorney's office, and he believed Ruff had told them everything regarding our meeting.

"I asked Frank what he would do if he were in my boots. He declared I should get a good attorney. I asked him whom he would recommend and he said, 'Get Archie M. Cary.' [Cary is known in Minneapolis as the lawyer who appears for the syndicate hoodlums and other criminals who are able to pay large fees.]

"Brunskill called Mr. Cary from my office and arranged for a conference, at the same time telling Mr. Cary that 'Lou is a very good friend of mine.'"

"That evening Ritten went to Cary's home for a preliminary conference and Cary telephoned Brunskill to come to the home also. Ritten's confession continues:

"I told Frank I was worried to death and didn't know what to do or where to turn, or words to that effect. Brunskill declared that he had been in a bad fix himself, and that Cary had got him out of trouble."

The following day at another conference Cary demanded a retainer fee of \$5,000, which Ritten produced. Ritten tells also that Woodward demanded money to get out of town, saying a grand jury subpoena had been issued for his appearance. In all Ritten gave Woodward \$3,000 to get out of town. Then he was told that Ruff was about to go before the grand jury. He then decided to go before the grand jury and try to get immunity, in advice of Cary.

The confessions continue: "A few days later Cary arranged for a meeting between myself, County Attorney Floyd B. Olson and myself in a room at the Minneapolis Athletic club. At this time I told the twenty attorneys everything I knew except the payment to Woodward. The next conference

of business men also were indicted, these defendants being named as givers of bribes, the aldermen being charged with their acceptance.

But Olson's part in granting Ritten immunity from prosecution never before has been made public. That confession was obtained by two Minneapolis newspaper men who followed Ritten when the latter fled to California. When they returned with the document their editors chose to print only certain excerpts therefrom.

During the trials which followed the public was kept in the dark about the Ritten incident. Prosecutor Olson was praised as a public servant zealous to uphold the law. Strangely enough the "common people"—the laboring classes of Minneapolis, St. Paul and, in fact, all Minnesota—rallied around him.

Just what Olson did for the laboring men of Minneapolis is shown in the following table, which lists the defendants as to punishments or lack of punishments:

Fines and Sentences

John P. Eckberg, labor alderman, Twelfth ward, 10 years, accepting bribe; Frank E. Giesenhaln, labor alderman, Tenth ward, 10 years, accepting bribe; Fred Maurer, labor alderman, Third ward, 2 years, accepting bribe; E. J. Sweeney, labor alderman, Third ward, 2 years, accepting bribe.

Fines

Morris Eisenstadt, cleaner and dryer, convicted of giving bribe, paid \$1,500; James E. Fox, oil broker, indicted guilty to giving bribe, paid \$750.

Charges Dismissed, Consent of State

J. Russell Sheffield, "silk stocking" Eighth ward, indicted for receiving bribe; Don Green, agent for fire apparatus manufacturing company, indicted for giving bribe; Isaac Eckberg, real estate broker, indicted for giving bribe; E. F. Brown, business man, indicted for giving bribe; Henry M. Bakken, value business man, indicted for

SUBJECT Caprice, Alphonse

FILE NUMBER _____

SECTION NUMBER _____

SERIALS _____

TOTAL PAGES 6

PAGES RELEASED 6

PAGES WITHHELD _____

EXEMPTION(S) USED _____

312

RECEIVED

November 6, 1928

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 7 1928 P.	
RECEIVED	FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Mr. Payne, formerly an employee of the Prohibition Unit whose alias is presently is Harry Brown, called on the Bureau on Friday, November 2, 1928, and related that he was in the possession of certain information indicating that certain organized gangs operating in Chicago, Illinois under the leadership of Al Capone, have been transporting in interstate commerce, apparently for personal purposes, machine guns and other instruments of a like nature. It was Mr. Payne's desire that this Bureau initiate an investigation with a view to instituting a prosecution against Capone's gang for transporting in interstate commerce explosives without procuring the necessary permit.

Mr. Payne was informed that before an investigation could be initiated, some very concrete and definite allegations with respect to the particular violation about which he complained, would have to be received by the Bureau. Mr. Payne was unable to furnish a specific instance of the interstate transportation of explosives by the so-called gang of New York and related that his information relative thereto was strictly confidential.

Mr. Payne apparently is desirous of securing an appointment to the field force of this Bureau. He related that sometime ago he was affiliated with the Prohibition Unit as an undercover agent and that his cover was now covered by that Bureau for certain alleged misdeeds upon his part and that after talking with Superintendent Burns of the Prohibition Service, he was permitted to resign from that service without punishment. He is now an applicant for an appointment to the Secret Service of the United States. He believes that should he secure an appointment to that service, that he might later be transferred to this Bureau.

The educational qualifications and other requisites of this service were fully explained to Mr. Payne and he left with the opinion that he apparently could not qualify for the field service of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

NON
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm

47-544
67-9449
62-20619
62-20034

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

62-20617

12-5

RECORDED & INDEXED

November 5, 1935.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

62-20617-3-1	
NOV 10 1935	FILE

On November 3, there was referred to me, Mr. David D. Wayne, who called at the Bureau and stated that he was formerly a Prohibition Agent.

Mr. Wayne stated that the so-called gang of (surface) Al Capone was engaged in handling stolen motor vehicles in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. He had no tangible evidence, or information, concerning this matter, but stated that if the Bureau desired to investigate this gang, he believed he could secure information from an underworld character with whom he is endeavoring to contact.

Mr. Wayne also suggested that information upon violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in connection with the theft of cars in the United States and their transportation to Canada could be obtained if about two Agents would go to Montreal, Canada, and there stop at one of the hotels for a week or two and spend a bit of money, as in this way contact could be made with some of the individuals who are engaged in the theft and "running" of cars to Canada for sale there.

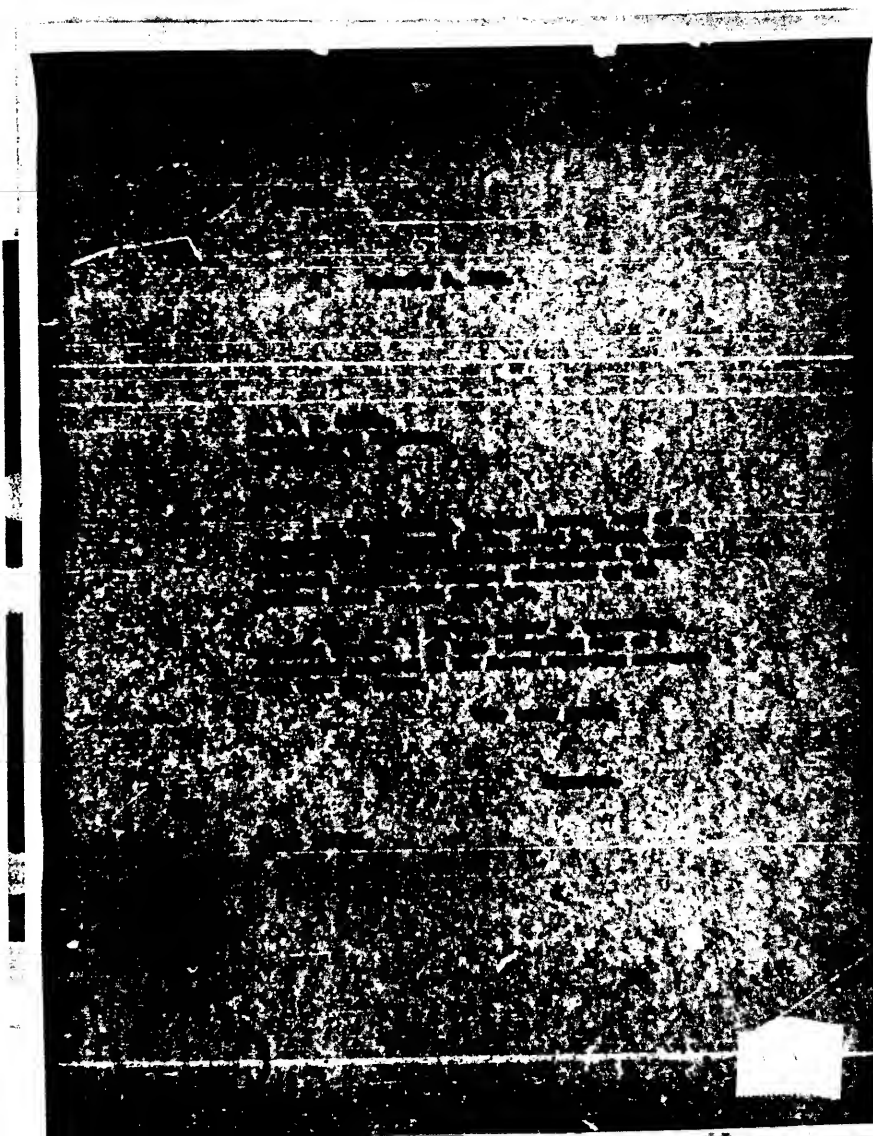
I advised Mr. Wayne that in view of the volume of work in the Bureau, investigation of alleged violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act could not be undertaken unless there was some tangible evidence of a violation of that Act.

Respectfully,

On November 5, Mr. Wayne again called at the Bureau in connection with the foregoing matter and left here the attached letter. Mr. Wayne appears to desire appointment in the Bureau. I advised him that I could give him no information as to whether the Bureau could undertake the investigation desired by him.

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62-20617

hash
GH



Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 11, 1928.

26-18103

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. David M. O'Byrne, whose previous calls to the Bureau have been called to your attention by memorandum, called again on Friday, November 9, to ascertain whether the Bureau desires his cooperation in connection with investigating alleged activities of the gang of [Scarface] Al Capone, in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Mr. O'Byrne was advised that the Bureau could not initiate an investigation unless there was tangible evidence of a violation of a Federal statute. In the event Mr. O'Byrne calls again at the Bureau, he will be referred to the Washington field office.

Respectfully,

T.F.

Mr. Nathan:

Please see that this man referred to Mr. Cullen if he comes in again. It is a matter for the Field Office & should have been handled by it from the beginning.

RECORDED & INDEXED
NOV 13 1928

NOV 13 1928

J. C. Wilson,
Head, Special Inspection
Division,
Bureau of Prohibition,
Washington, D.C.,

To: Dept. of Justice, U.S.,
Washington, D.C.,

From: David B. Mayne,

Subject: Section _____ U.S. Penal Code re-Transporting Stolen
Automobiles from State to State, and into
Dominion of Canada. Violation of same...

Synopsis-

Have interviewed my informant, one George Cole, residing in The District of Columbia, as to above violation, and am pleased to report as follows: "That he is familiar with the local situation, as to Automobiles stolen in The District of Columbia, transported to a Point known as 'T.B.' Maryland, reconditioned, renumbered, and again transported to points in The District of Columbia, as well as to points North of T.B. Maryland.... He claims no exact knowledge as to the location of the Garage, where necessary transformation of cars takes place, but professes knowledge of persons, with whom he can obtain the necessary information, and furthermore agree to obtain such knowledge, as required by The Dept. of Justice, for the apprehension of alleged violators."

Mr. Cole furthermore agree to furnish The Dept. of Justice with information as to "The fence" in New York City. He explains that there are several places where stolen cars are remodeled and transported to other states for sale. He however must spend enough time in New York City in which to locate these places, it having been some little time since Mr. Cole had direct knowledge of the existence of such places.... His connections being good ones, I am of the opinion that a few days in New York City, will be ample time for him to make the necessary connections, whereby The Dept. of Justice, may receive the actual evidence, necessary for prosecution...

As to Mr. Cole, I am thoroughly convinced that he is in possession of facts, which if used now, will result in an investigation, of a Nation wide ring of Auto thieves, and in which the Canadian Authorities will be much interested, as regards the operations of this alleged ring in Northern Vermont, as well as Northern New York..

Mr. J. J. Dunbar, recently employed by The U.S. Treasury, Dept., as a Prohibition Investigator, will also confirm my report as to the activities of Auto Thieves in New York... I am with little trouble locate him, and believe that with his assistance (He is personally acquainted with one or more of the "ring") assist The Dept. of Justice in the conviction of the largest ring of its kind now operating in The United States.

446
11/17/36
378

26-11102-1

Report continued

From my knowledge of operations, as concerns the "Racketeers" along The Canadian Border from Detroit Mich. to Pointe in Vermont, I do not anticipate any great amount of difficulty in making a good case.... The base of operations naturally would be in the vicinity of Buffalo, N.Y., and from there I would work Westward, locating the Auto Theft section of one of "Scar" face CAPORE's gang in Cleveland, (CLINCH, employed by CAPORE will assist The Department in this respect) then Eastward to Raous Point, N.Y., from which point, as well as in Montreal, P.Q., Canada, I may be assured of the cooperation of The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in developing the phase of the case as regards the transportation of Stolen Autos into Quebec....

Trusting that this brief report may result in the investigation of this alleged "ring", and that I may be of real service to The Department of Justice, I am,

Respectfully,

David D. Hayes
David D. Hayes

(I can be reached at 1205 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Phone number Franklin-10499)

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